FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA, DAILIES VIEW BRUSSELS NATO MEETING

BTA Declaration on Session

AU122010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] BTA has been authorized to make the following declaration, related to the declaration adopted by the extraordinary session of the NATO member countries' foreign ministers of 11 January:

The declaration of the session of NATO member countries' foreign ministers, and the session itself, cannot be evaluated other than as a simple and deplorable interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and an undisguised attempt to utilize matters which are exclusively under the authority of the Polish state, as a pretext for further increasing international tension. It is no secret to anyone that the initiators and inspirers of this anti-Polish manifestation are the same imperialist circles across the ocean, which in striving to impose their will again from a position of strength wherever possible, began a real crusade against detente in international life. It is precisely these U.S. circles, as well as circles close to their Western allies, which today are hypocritically calling for "national reconciliation" in Poland, which did everything within their power to push the developments in this country in the opposite direction, creating the danger of a civil war. It is precisely they who rudely interfered and continue to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and instigated and encouraged the counterrevolutionary antisocialist forces by all means towards direct acts leading to undermining the existing sociopolitical system and usurping the legally established government.

In different ways and forms, starting from subversive acts of special services, the moral and material support of the antisocialist forces instigating instructions and broadcasts through various radio stations, and ending with a special declaration from the White House, for a long time the United States has stimulated and directed the Polish counterrevolution toward creating anarchy and chaos in the economy and social life of socialist Poland, and has prepared a direct confrontation with the people's government and a liquidation of the socialist achievements of the Polish people.

When, thanks to the measures taken by the legal Polish organs in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, a healing process began and a way out of the crisis emerged, so that the Polish people could live and decide their destiny alone. The United States has been trying to foil the normal course of this process. It has developed and continues to conduct an unprecedented anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign, adopted economic and other discriminatory sanctions against Poland, and has allowed itself to dictate to the Polish Government what is to be done and how to manage its own state. Simultaneously, the United States is exercising heavy pressure on its allies to join this policy of overt interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

The extraordinary session of the NATO member-countries' foreign ministers is proof of this. This session was not only convened by the United States, but the United States also tried to dictate its decisions.

Further on, BTA points out: The tales about disregarding human rights and freedoms in Poland, which embellish the NATO declaration, cannot hide the fact that the actions of the United States and NATO are aimed at strengthening and increasing the great difficulties which the antisocialist and antirevolutionary forces, encouraged by the West, placed on the back of the Polish people. It is precisely these actions and the ultimatum-like demands and obtrusive prescriptions included in the NATO declaration which are inadmissible pressure and rude interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish People's Republic. It is they who are totally opposing the accepted norms of international order, the UN Charter and the Helsinki Conference Final Act, which have been signed by the U.S. authorities.

The deep strategic design behind all this being done now by the United States and, under their pressure, by their allies in NATO, related to the Polish events, can easily be understood.

It aims against the policy of detente and the mutually beneficial development of East-West relations, whose basic moving force is the USSR. Through its attempt to accuse the USSR for the announcement of martial law in Poland -- a specific and purely Polish national decision, imposed by temporary conditions -- the United States is trying to strike a blow to the authority of real socialism and increase tension and confrontation in international relations.

The Bulgarian public decisively condemns and rejects this unrealistic, dangerous and futureless attitude. It is lethal for the cause of peace and cooperation among nations in Europe and the world. It can only bring its authors bitter fruits and new disappointments, stresses BTA in conclusion.

Press Comments on Decisions

AU130935 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jan (BTA) -- The decisions of the NATO session in Brussels are the main subject of the foreign political commentaries in the Sofia dailies.

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondents in Bonn, New York and Paris are unanimous in assessing that the NATO declaration prompted by the events in Poland is in absolute discordance with the need for easing the tension on the international arena. Mr Nenchokhranov writes from Bonn: "The aim is obvious -- to fulfil the decision of deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, to step up the course of the arms race".

The assessment of Mr Georgi Todorchev, New York correspondent, is that the USA is now having the heaviest paroxysm of extremism in its foreign policy. Mr Todorchev writes that "what Secretary of State Haig called a solid success in Brussels yesterday, is in fact a grave crisis of the policy, diplomacy and ideology of the biggest Western country -- a crisis showing the lack of correspondence of Washington's course to the objective demands of the present day". He emphasizes that the present policy of Washington can be summed up with the finding that the USA is now striving for a new political colonization of Western Europe. "The role of a modern 'Plan Marshall' is played by the present 'Reagan-Haig-Weinberger' plan for resuming the leading part of the USA in the Western world on an anti-socialist and anti-Soviet basis, and the weapon continues to be the one created during Truman's Presidency -- the North Atlantic pact.

Mr Deyan Pavlov, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME observer on ideological matters, emphasizes that the anti-Sovietism piercing the Brussels document is only an expression of the endless venom of the U.S. and NATO militarist circles due to the fact that the carefully prepared plan for tearing Poland off the socialist community and her turning into a firing ground for the counter-revolution forces, has failed.

He writes that playing with "the Polish card" is aimed at creating a new international crisis artificially, a crisis necessary to the militarist circles of Washington.

Condemning the Brussels declaration, NARODNA ARMIYA emphasizes that the crisis in Poland is a mere screen behind which the USA is trying to ruin detente, to establish order among its West European NATO allies who have recently taken the liberty still more frequently to tell their own opinion on the international problems, different from the American.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY ENVOY

AU122015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and France took place in Sofia. The Bulgarian side was represented by Lyuben Gotsev, ambassador, head of the fourth department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the French side by (Bertram de Fur), ambassador, director of European Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Political Directorate. Some topical international issues and matters of bilateral relations were discussed during the talks. The two sides voiced positive positions on further developing bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU122054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Syrian Communist Party, led by (Golib Mali), member of the party's political commission and Central Committee secretary, has arrived in Bulgaria.

COMMITTEES SESSION STRESSES NEED FOR PEACE

AU121520 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jan (BTA) -- The tasks of the Bulgarian public in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament was a question discussed at the joint plenary session of the National Peace Committee and the National European Security and Cooperation Committee held here today.

Having in mind the present special complicated and dangerous situation in the world and more specially on the European continent, the participants in the plenary session stressed the enormous role which is played today and should be played by the public in strengthening the positions of peace and international security. The need was pointed out of stepping up the relations of cooperation and the activity of the peace forces and of stressing the topical value of the tasks facing the public.

It was emphasized in both the reports and the statements that the campaign of President Reagan in connection with the situation in Poland has been addressed first of all to the public opinion in the Western world. Its aim is to arouse hesitations and to split up the ranks of the anti-war movement.

"The anti-Polish, anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign of the United States is a fresh attempt at weakening the strength and scope of the anti-military movement, an attempt at diverting it from its original and explicit anti-military direction," said Mr Gero Grozev, chairman of the National European Security and Cooperation Committee.

It was said at the plenary session that just like before, the Bulgarian public will participate actively in the struggle for peace, security, disarmament and social progress, in the struggle for blocking the way of political adventurism.

INCREASE IN CONSUMER GOODS SEEN IN 1982

AU130938 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jan (BTA) -- The 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party set as one of the major tasks of the social policy the satisfying of the population with more and more qualitative goods and services.

The results are already at hand. Last year alone goods to the tune of more than 500 million leva entered the trade network from the by-product workshop output.

Mr Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and services, said recently that in 1982 consumer goods will be produced to the tune of 500 million leva above the state plan.

More than 2000 trading complexes for selling foodstuffs and domestic items and 1600 servicing shops have been set up at plants and enterprises. There have been organized also 4250 auxiliary farms exnsuring 60 percent of the meat consumption in the canteens of plants and enterprises. Up to 1982 there is to be ensured complete self-satisfying of the canteens and shops to the enterprises with the main foodstuffs.

In the new year the building of shops and servicing ateliers to the big plants, mines and construction sites will continue.

PARTY PRESS MARKS HUSAK 69TH BIRTHDAY

AU121247 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 January on page 3 carries a 3,000-word article by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, entitled "Always In the Front Line." The article is devoted to the 69th birthday of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Pezlar first notes Husak's "loyalty to the party and its ideals" from the days of his youth and describes it as "one of the decisive attributes" of his political personality. Alluding to Husak's imprisonment in the fifties, Pezlar says in this context: "This loyalty could not be shaken or eroded by any difficulties, hardships and blows dealt to him by life. It was precisely this loyalty that made it possible for him to declare in the most difficult moments, when -- as a result of fabricated, unjust accusations -- he found himself at the very margin of human existence: 'I sincerely rejoice at all the successes achieved by people's democracy in building socialism in our country. Regardless of what my own fate may be, my wish is a more beautiful future for the working people of Czechoslovakia. My sincere, honest wish is prosperity for our people's democratic system and socialism.'"

Pezlar goes on to trace Husak's personal and political development from the hardships of his childhood "when he learned the value of a slice of bread," to his political activities as functionary of the Communist Youth Union and the CPCZ in prewar Czechoslovakia, his role in the Slovak national uprising, down to his activities in party and state posts following Czechoslovakia's liberation in 1945. While reviewing Husak's political development, Pezlar pays tribute to his "great exactingness toward himself and others," his "Leninist style of work," his "statesmanlike determination and Marxist adherence to principles," and his contribution to a "Marxist-Leninist solution of the nationality issue in Czechoslovakia."

Omitting in his account of Husak's life the period of the fifties and early sixties, Pezlar goes on to discuss the PCCZ general secretary's attitudes and role in the "crisis-ridden period." He says: "It is typical of Comrade G. Husak's political personality and methods of work that he consistently insists on the Leninist demand for a concrete analysis of a given situation. That is why at the session of the political commission for the preparation of the 14th CPCZ Congress in July 1968, for example, he was among the comrades who resolutely turned down the counterrevolutionary pamphlet compiled by the rightwing-opportunist forces under the lofty title 'New Model of Socialist Development Commensurate With the Conditions of Our Country.' The only thing that was 'new' about it was its aim to enrich the history of the international communist movement with the party's self-liquidation, with some sort of its political harakiri, and with providing scope for counterrevolutionary forces. The yellowed minutes from the session of this commission bear testimony that G. Husak came under attack from Otta Sik, one of the foremost representatives of the rightwing and counterrevolution, because of his true statement that the characteristic feature of the social development at that time was the process of society's disintegration. The raging of counterrevolution in the Polish People's Republic last year showed convincingly how far this process of disintegration would have gone and what great material damage it would have caused were it not for our allies, who extended their helping hand to us in time. In 1968, on Comrade Husak's initiative, prominent Slovak writers led by Laco Novomesky left the editorial staff of KULTURNY ZIVOT in protest against the fact that the journal had become the counterrevolution's mouthpiece. At the extraordinary CPSL congress in August 1968 Gustav Husak sharply rejected the right-wingers' attempts to declare the congress as 'permanent' and, thereby, to thwart any attempts by the party leadership to consolidate the conditions.

"Petit bourgeois radicalism, impatience, skipping stages, and pseudorevolutionary hackneyed sayings have always been alien to G. Husak. He was always among those who waged an active struggle against incorrect methods in party work, against subjectivism and the formulation of unrealistic tasks and slogans.

"The party's Struggle to overcome the consequences of the crisis caused by the havoc of the counterrevolutionary forces in the crisis-ridden period of the years 1968 and 1969 is inseparably associated with the personality of Comrade G. Husak, his statesmanlike vision and his moral qualities. As early as at the Moscow negotiations in August 1968 he was among the comrades who spoke out resolutely against the efforts of the rightwing-oriented members of the then party leadership to thwart the attempts to normalize the situation and seek solutions on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. After the return from Moscow he took part in the extraordinary CPSL congress that was organized by the rightwing segment of the CPSL leadership. As is shown by the document 'Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress,' Comrade G. Husak's presence brought about a fundamental change in the course of the congress. While in its first part the congress endorsed the results of the illegal rally in Vysocany [the extraordinary 14th CPCZ Congress held in August 1968, later declared invalid by the party leadership], in the second part -- under the impact of his speech -- it unambiguously endorsed the Moscow protocol and elected G. Husak as first secretary of the [CPSL] Central Committee. The participants in the congress still vividly recollect how even the most obstinate rightwingers in the social hall of the Bratislava Park of Culture and Repose capitulated, following his resolute and energetic speech and convincing arguments. Out of fear of becoming completely isolated, they repudiated the validity of the Vysocany rally and relinquished all posts into which they had let themselves be elected there. A great role was played by G. Husak's great authority among Slovak communists."

The final passage of Pezlar's article is devoted to Husak's role as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, following his election in April 1969. Pezlar underscores Husak's contribution to "overcoming the crisis" and to the "successful course of the normalization process" and notes that it was under Husak's leadership that "Czechoslovakia's international prestige and the CPCZ's authority in the international communist movement have grown." He also sees the Husak-led CPCZ leadership as "one of the important guarantees of our prospects and certainties." In conclusion, Pezlar wishes Husak "many more fruitful years of dedicated work for the benefit of our society."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech marks Husak's 69th birthday with an article by its editor-in-chief Oldrich Svestka on 9 January on page 3. The 1,600-word article, entitled "Revolutionary, Politician and Statesman," reviews Husak's "path of a revolutionary" from the moment he joined the Communist Youth Union at the age of 16 to his work as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The account omits, however, the period of the fifties and early sixties. Speaking about Husak's role as party leader, Svestka says: "He was called upon to head the party at a time when it was overcoming a deep crisis. Under his leadership, the Leninist principles were restored in the life of the party, as well as its leading role in our society. the CPCZ, true to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, again took its honorable place in the international communist and workers movement, at the side of the CPSU. This made it also possible to consolidate the relationships within our society.

"Gustav Husak inspired the program of building an advanced socialist society, which was approved by the 14th CPCZ Congress and elaborated by the subsequent congresses. The policy he personifies is a principled communist policy, a policy of economic, social and legal guarantees, a policy expressing the interests of the working man."

Speaking about the characteristic features of Husak's policy, Svestka also refers to his "profound internationalist feelings, love for the Soviet Union and its people, dedication to the Leninist ideas and warm attitude to the CPSU" as well as to his "theoretical vision, organizational abilities and creative approach in all his activities."

STROUGAL MEETS WITH GDR'S STIEF IN PRAGUE

LD121836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Albert Stief, chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants Inspectorate of the GDR in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. During their meeting, they paid tribute to the results achieved in past years in the development of relations and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. They stressed the importance of the recent meeting of the top representatives of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker, which outlined further directions for the all-round and purposeful deepening of cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES NEW YEAR RECEPTION 12 JAN

LD121842 Prague CTK in English 1519 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 12 Jan (CTK) -- The international situation sharpened last year. However, thanks to the constructive policy of peace-loving states, particularly the Soviet peace program for the 1980's, world peace was secured, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told foreign diplomats at a traditional new year meeting Tuesday.

He noted that this program is manifest in the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe as well as in the spirit of many resolutions adopted at last year's U.S. General Assembly in support of the peace initiatives.

We do not forget, the minister added, that in this period forces hostile to detente brought the international situation to an extraordinary sharpenss, with their theories on "matters more important than peace", on a "limited nuclear war," a "warning nuclear shot." They are threatening sovereign and independent nations and interfering in the affairs of other states.

Czechoslovakia, together with the other socialist countries, is guided by the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence while respecting the justified interests of all countries, the minister added. He spoke about the systematic development and strengthening of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and said:

We are well aware that this alliance is a thorn in the flesh for many people. This also applies to those forces which were driving the Polish people to a catastrophe with unforeseeable internal and international consequences. They should be reminded that democracy can be applied and developed only in a state in which law and order are respected. We are clearly telling those who are even declaring sanctions under various pretexts that it is these steps they are taking which violate the basic norms of international relations, Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out.

He described progress in disarmament and military detente as major tasks of this year. This applies particularly to the talks on medium-range missiles in Europe, continuation of the SALT process and the Vienna talks on troop and arms limitations in central Europe, he said.

The doyen of the Prague diplomatic corps, Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong of Vietnam appreciated in a reply the achievements of the Czechoslovak people in the construction of their country last year and emphasized the importance of Czechoslvakia's peace policy.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY HELD IN BERLIN

Stoph Receives Marjai

LD121812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin 12 Jan (DPA) -- On Tuesday Prime Minister Willi Stoph received Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai for friendly talks. Marjai is also chairman of the Hungarian section of the GDR-Hungarian Economic Committee.

Both politicians spoke in favor of further strengthening and expanding bilateral cooperation. It was noted with satisfaction in the talks that an all-round deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation has been noted since the economic committee was founded 20 years ago. This was also reflected in the increasing intensification in specialization and cooperation in production in areas important to the economy. At the same time both men agreed that the deepening of socialist economic integration constitutes a decisive factor for strengthening the socialist community of states as a whole and for each member state of CEMA.

Talks Reported 12 Jan

LD121131 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (MTI) -- The economic relations of Hungary and the German Democratic Republic have developed very successfully during the past two decades, established the leaders of the economic and technical-scientific cooperation commission of the two countries at their Monday meeting in Berlin.

At the 20th session of the mixed commission, the heads of the two delegations -- Deputy Premiers Wolfgang Rauchfuss of the GDR and Jozsef Marjai of Hungary -- (?approved) the results of cooperation and expressed the determination to strengthen and further expand bilateral relations. Rauchfuss said, among other things, that nowadays specialization and cooperation determined about 30 per cent of the two countries' trade. He underlined the significance of scientific-technical cooperation and the dynamic development of bilateral trade.

Jozsef Marjai established that in the course of the past twenty years the GDR had become Hungary's [words indistinct] most important business partner among the socialist countries. He emphasized that besides quantitative growth, ever greater stress would be laid on qualitative requirements. The relations of the two countries must be enriched with new forms, new areas, in compliance with the new demands of the socialist community and the changed economic conditions.

During the two-day session the commission will examine the implementation of the resolutions of the 19th session, of the agreements reached at the meeting of the two chairmen last July, and compliance with the stipulations of [words indistinct] trade protocol, and [words indistinct] the 1982 trade protocol. The fulfilment of the 1981-1985 scientific-technical cooperation program, as well as expansion of cooperation in the chemical and light industries and in transport, will also be discussed.

On Monday Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai called on Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer, president of the State Planning Committee of the GDR.

Agreements Signed 12 Jan

LD122222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin 12 Jan (ADN) -- In Berlin on Tuesday the GDR and Hungary signed a long-term program for scientific-technical cooperation for 1981-85. Two agreements on strengthening cooperation in transportation were also concluded. This was stated in a communique at the end of the 20th session of the GDR-Hungarian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

According to the document, the turnover of trade between the two countries has increased almost 600 percent in the 20 years of the commission's existence. At present 30 percent of trade is being conducted on the basis of treaties concerning specialization and cooperation.

Both sides believe that relations have intensified in all spheres of the economy, science and technology. This had made an important contribution to strengthening the community of socialist states.

"The 20th session dealt in detail with the state of specialization and cooperation in production and established critera for concluding further treaties," said the communique. The economic commission decided on measures for an early conclusion of the annual protocol for 1982.

COAL, POWER MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY, PRODUCTION

DW071316 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service at 1530 GMT on 6 January 1982 carries the second part of its series of listeners' forums in which GDR ministers answer listeners' questions pertaining to their specific fields of responsibility.

The studio guest answering live the questions of listeners in the studio today is Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister for coal and power. Asked about the daily requirements of coal and energy the minister states that every day, but much more so every winter day, "poses high requirements for the roughly 250,000 workers in the 23 combines of the coal and energy sector." To be specific as to what "must be made available today for the supply of the power plants, the briquette factories, heating plants and gasworks is, among other things, about 780,000 tons of crude coal. To lay this coal open it is necessary, in turn, to move between 2.5 and 3 million tons of overburden. We will produce 138,000 tons of briquettes today and we must provide 24 million cubic meters of sewage gas for the consumer supply. To insure the electric power supply it is neccesary to have a power-plant capacity of 19,000 magawatts connected to the grid," the minister says, adding that one must not forget that 1,120,000 apartments need to be supplied with long-distance heat.

Along with all miners and power workers, the minister declares, "I take great pride in noting that we have fulfilled the 1981 plan in all categories and that we surpassed the plan targets in crude coal mining by more than 5 million tons." The miners in the strip mines have "covered the increased crude coal demand with the help of additional manpower," even thought the winter period in December was "not easy for us." What makes our job so complicated is that "especially in winter, when the working conditions are worst since we are producing out in the open, the crude-coal requirements are highest. On winter days, for example, crude coal extraction must be increased by as much as 20 percent compared with summer months, and the requirements for electric power and heat likewise increase by about 20 percent in the winter period. In fact, just 1 degree frost more increases the electric power requirement by 70 megawatts. On such days the need for sewage gas increases by about 50 percent."

Asked about his course of action in the event of a considerable drop in temperatures, Minister Mitzinger says that "we must reckon with a drop in the temperature to 20 degrees below zero centigrade. But down to brigade level, the management organs have been alerted so that we will also cope with such a drastic weather change, even though I will not deny that this will cause us a lot of grief." In this connection the minister urges all enterprises and citizens to be even more thrifty in the use of electric power especially in these times of maximum needs.

Werner Kramer of Potsdam-Babelsberg wishes to know what the most important target figure is under the 1982 economic plan for the minister's branch, and the minister promptly says that there is no differentiation of the targets by degrees of importance. "We must wage the struggle for the fulfillment of all targets of the 1982 plan consistently from the very first day on." What the minister feels is most important in "my personal managerial activities" is insuring at all times a stable fuel and energy supply for all consumers at all times. In 1981 crude coal extraction was increased by more than 8 million tons as compared with 1980, and "we have set identical targets for ourselves for 1982." An important issue is the substitution of imported energy sources in order to "reduce the energy intensity by 4 percent" as demanded by the national economic targets.

What further matters is to essentially increase the level of productivity and effectiveness primarily through the reduction in production costs. "In fact, we are facing the task of further reducing costs despite worsening geological conditions," Mitzinger says in conclusion of this chapter.

What, Ludwig Rutenberg of Halle wonders, are the scientific-technical potential in the coal and power sector. Minister Mitzinger replies that at the moment "about 38,000 university and technical school cadres accounting for 15 percent of the labor force" are working directly in production, in production preparation, in research and technology and in the field of economics in the coal and power sector. This represents a great potential. A key issue is the "further intensification of our installations. Thus, we have instructed the researchers and technologists to increase by 1985, and compared with 1980, the temporal utilization of our large installations in the strip mines by between 4.6 and more than 6 percent -- depending on the type of equipment." For the power plants "the target has been set to increase the availability of the installations -- meaning wherever they are [word indistinct] on the power grid -- from an average 82 percent a year to 85 percent, and in the winter month even to 93 percent. I could continue listing the same for sewage gas production and for the other energy sources."

Introduction of microelectronics in his branch has proved its worth. The minister says, reporting that conveyer-belt operations with low service requirements have been introduced as has been the output coordination between excavators and conveyer belts which practically entails the automatic measuring of the material flow by microcomputers, specifically the type 1510 microcomputer." This insures the best possible utilization of the conveyer-belt installation.

Mitzinger, who once again is asked about the problem of reducing the "energy intensity" in the GDR, explains that the energy intensity is best reflected by the amount of electric power needed for the production of M1 in commodity value. The reduction of GDR energy intensity can be seen by the decrease in the quantity of brown coal needed per M1 of production curing the past few years, namely: in 1980 each M1 of goods production used up 1.004 kilograms of crude coal; the corresponding figure for 1981 presumably will be 0.995 kilograms; and the 1982 plan provides for the reduction to 0.986 kilograms of crude coal. "The same might be said for the electric power consumption per M1 of goods production which is to be reduced from 0.250 kilowatt hours to 0.235 kilowatt hours."

Minister Mitzinger tells listener Herbert Grottke of Luckewalde that it is no joke that heating can be done with ashes. The GDR power plants have developed a process which is called wet-ash burning. What this amounts to is that the silicon carbide components of the crude coal are not completely burned up in the first firing process. These residues are reintroduced in the power-plant firing process. "This so-called wet ash nearly has the same calorific rating as crude brown coal. This process has saved the GDR as much as 3.5 million tons of crude brown coal since 1973.

A listener who wonders why electric rather than gas-operated kitchen ranges are being installed in newly built apartments since gas ranges seem to be less fuel consuming and thus less costly, is told by the minister that the energy supply is confined to two "lines." First there is the long-distance heating system which insures heat andhot water, and secondly there is the electric power supply which must reach each apartment anyway. Another "supply line for gas" would make the whole system too costly.

As for the GDR's gas production the minister reports that the domestic extraction of natural gas amounts to "about 9 billion cubic meters a year, and the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine, our biggest gas producer, produced 16 million cubic meters of sewage gas a day during the winter days of December, for example."

In reply to several questions Minister Mitzinger outlines the GDR's brown coal reserves, saying that "the reserves we are now opening in the strip mines will last beyond the year 2000. Our geologists are carrying out intensive surveys for deposits, especially for their industrial utilization. The scientists of the mining, machine building and electrical engineering branches have been instructed to insure, through modern extraction processes, the exploitation of deposits which we cannot profitably exploit today. So we may say that our brown coal deposits are sufficient for a period going far beyond the year 2000."

The third SED Central Committee meeting, the minister continues, has set the target of producing nearly 295 million tons of crude coal by 1985. These are steep increase rates, in fact, "these are the highest increase rates in the past 25 years." In absolute figures this stands for an increase from 258 million tons in 1980 by between 32 and 37 million tons. "Unfortunately, strip mine capacities for 40 million tons are petering out. This means that we must replace capacities for 40 million tons and increase the output by 32 million tons to boot. We chose two ways of doing this: via intensification, the target being to increase 50 percent of the output by means of intensification. Secondly, we will open nine new strip mines in the period up to 1985 to guarantee the output increase. Last year, for example, the Delitzsch-Suedwest, Cospuden and Cottbus-Nord strip mines started operations. These three strip mines this year will supply 10.3 -- or rather more than 10 -- million tons of crude coal."

Several listeners wish to know about the investments in the coal and power sector. Minister Mitzinger replies: "About 30 percent of the industrial investments is used for the coal and energy sector. And I cannot but add here that the opening of new strip mines must be performed under constantly worsening geological, hydrological and mineralogical conditions. For example, drainage work needs to be done so that the overburden can be removed and that landslides will be prevented." Besides, the proportion of overburden on top of the coal is constantly increasing as well. "While in 1980 the proportion of overburden to crude coal still was 3.9:1, meaning 3.9 cubic meters of overburden per 1 ton of coal excavated, this proportion will come to as much as 4.5:1 by 1985, and in the case of strip mines such as Breitenfeld, which we are currently preparing, we already are working up against an overburden/coal proportion of 7:1." Though this is expensive, it is still cheaper to work with these domestic raw materials than with imported materials. Yet, this requires an increase in investments. "While we invested roughly M10 million in the development of strip mines during the period from 1975 to 1980, the amount of investments for the period from 1981 to 1985 will be as much as M13 billion."

The minister continues to report that crude brown coal, the main power source in the GDR, covers about 70 percent of the primary energy requirements. In this context the minister again urges energy austerity in view of the 5-year plan target of attaining the plan goals with a "primary energy increase of only 0.7 percent a year." On a long-term basis it will be inevitable to meet the energy requirements increasingly by nuclear power for which "there is no alternative, I think." In 1982 the share of nuclear energy in the power supply will be about 12 percent.

Without CEMA cooperation at large, and the cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular, the stable development of the GDR coal and power sector would be inconceivable, the minister goes on to state. "This begins with the supply of energy sources such as natural gas, crude oil, hard coal and coke, and last not least also electric power, by the Soviet Union, or the supply of hard coal and coke from the CSSR and the People's Republic of Poland. This continues with the construction of the huge power plants -- I am thinking of Thierbach and Boxberg with 200-megawatt block units completely supplied by the Soviet Union. But I am also thinking of our 500-megawatt block units most of which were equipped by our machine building and electrical engineering electronics branches. I might say that these power stations are genuine products of socialist economic integration, since the 500-megawatt turbine units and the feeder pumps came from the Soviet Union, the upward-pull installations were delivered by the CSSR, the ash-handling plants were supplied by the Hungarian People's Republic, and a large part of the construction work was done by the People's Republic of Poland.

In this context the minister, answering a pertinent question, says that the GDR also conveys its experiences to developing countries and offers licenses and know-how to other countries in the field of the coal and power industry: "We have already sold licenses to Yugoslavia, Australia, and also to Japan."

Dealing with the recultivation of exhausted strip mines the minister informs his audience that the coal mining sector is committed by pertinent laws and regulations to recultivate the soil it claims. To his knowledge, the minister adds, "we currently claim more than 2,500 hectares of agricultural and forestry area a year." During the past 5-year plan period, however, his branch "returned" more acreage than it had claimed. Recultivation of exhausted areas costs the coal industry" about M50 million a year."

Referring to the "international construction site" of the Jaenschwalde power station, Mitzinger says that the results so far shown by the continuous operation of the plant's first 500-megawatt turbine are very good. The average utilization of the turbine during the last quarter of 1981 was 85 percent and on the winter days during that quarter even 100 percent, proving the "great stability of the first 500-megawatt block." As for the question of Manfred Rabe of Merseburg concerning the future prospects of power stations, specifically the increase in their capacities, Minister Mitzinger explains that additional power plants will be built which, however, he cannot list in detail. The Jaenschwalde station will be further enlarged to have 2,000 megawatts by 1985 and later 3,000 megawatts. Nuclear energy will also be further promoted, and surely on a long-term basis there will be 1,000-megawatt blocks in operation, the minister adds.

Mitzinger concedes that the "energy conversion losses" pose a problem which must be scientifically tackled so as to reduce these losses to a minimum. These losses are attributable to physical conditions, that is to say, the primary energy input for electric power. "The generation of electric power from crude brown coal, amounts to a mere 33 to 35 percent. All other energy is not usable at the moment. In the case of sewage gas we have effectivity ratings of about 60 percent, and if I think of the long-distance heat supply, the effectivity rating is about 70 percent, making allowances also for the transfer losses." Hence, the coal and power sector has prepared a whole program for reducing the conversion losses.

To satisfy the curiosity of a listener about the degree of refinement of crude brown coal in the GDR, the minister explains that various processes are applied to crude brown coal, such as the production of sifted coal, briquette production, carbon chemistry with low-temperature carbonization, coking, gasification. Last but not least there is the carbide chemistry field where "we produce carbide with domestic coke and domestic electric power." We are faced with the task of increasingly using the enhanced crude-coal extraction for coal refining processes, the minister adds, and he points out in conclusion that the share of crude brown coal in the overall energy balance will be increased from 64 percent in 1980 to approximately 70 percent in 1985, and that the number of heat pumps will be considerably increased in the 5-year plan period, namely, from 80 pumps in 1981 to more than 15,000 heat pumps in 1985.

MINISTER ARNDT APPEARS IN RADIO LISTENERS FORUM

DW081335 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 0530 GMT on 7 January 1982 in its "Listeners Morning Forum" has GDR Minister of Transportation Otto Arndt in the studio, saying that snowfall and ice have complicated transportation conditions considerably in Rostock and Stralsund, but that traffic is under control this morning. The transportation workers have "fulfilled the 1981 plan in a good way," good prerequisities exist for 1982 "and we have made good headway in intensifying transport processes as part of our economic strategy." "I am irritated that the speed of further developing travel culture" is not the same everywhere. "There are good results but is some fields the speed must be increased," says Arndt adding that "this is an important task of 1982" and that "energy must be more exploited" in 1982.

In the 1981-85 economic plan "transport services for the first time will remain as they are or even decrease a little. It is envisaged by the plan and this is fully in line with our economic strategy," says Arndt, stressing that "shorter transportation ways must be found and expenditures cut by saving transport space and energy."

As regards rationalization of the railway system and freight car transportation, standing time at railroad stations and customers must be cut. The Zwickau railway workers must be particularly thanked for their "intensification of technological railway processes, rational use of all energies, raw and other materials and "better exploitation of all basic funds such as the freight cars I just mentioned," says Arndt.

Commenting on railway transportation, Arndt states that "the daily railway average is transportation by more than 7,000 freight trains and more than 7,000 passenger trains. The daily average of transported passengers is about 11.2 million persons plus about 3 million tons of goods."

A resident of Berlin wants to know what is being done to facilitate smooth transportation running through the city. Arnd says with regard to Berlin transport "there are two tasks we have set ourselves in this 5-year plan, namely electrification in our capital, which will service smooth transportation and separation of networks used by the railway as well as by elevated trains, so that there will be only elevated train lines and only long distance railway networks."

As regards electrification, Arndt points out that "in this 5-year plan there will be four times as much electrification as in the past 10 years." He goes on to say that electrification "will reach Berlin in this 5-year plan? and travelers will see "that the foundations for the masts have been layed as far as Schoenefeld and work is developing according to plan; we will include the Seddin shunting yard west of the capital and then we will continue to Schoenefeld and Lichtenberg. That will be achieved in 1982 or 1983."

Electrification costs are most different. "Prices range from 7 million [currency not stated] per 1 kilometer to 3 to 4 million," says Arndt, adding that construction work is going on smoothly in Berlin-Lichtenberg and that some improvement for travelers has been achieved: "We believe that we will finish the new station building this year so that it can be fully used, which will help to overcome the pretext poor situation." Construction work in Schoenefeld is going on more slowly because the station is in full operation. As regards work at the Ostbahnhof, Arndt points out that reconstruction work is going on there and that the "Mitropa" restaurant is being reconstructed at present.

A listener from Leipzig-Gruenau wants to know about connections between newly built housing areas and the city. Arndt points out that the best possible transportation for the residents of such areas will be made available. The transportation means must use as little energy as possible, such as "streetcar and railroad"; there is also the idea of reestablishing trolley bus lines on which we work, and we believe that the first trolley bus lines will work by the end of the 5-year plan." As regards streetcar passengers, Arndt says that about "1.3 billion persons are being transported annually, which is a daily average of about 3.5 million."

Transportation of students and working people will "take place under all circumstances as is necessary" and transportation must be well planned so that "the best possible solutions will be found," but "priority will be given to the smooth transportation of working people." Sondershausen Kreis has set an outstanding example in this respect with regard to cooperation between all transportation means and plants to facilitate transportation of working people, an example which has been evaluated by the government with the Council of Ministers making respective decisions. No formalist approach must be tolerated. "Economization cannot go at the expense of the populace and the transportation of working people, I want to make that quite clear."

As regards licenses for motorized bicycles, newly introduced in October, Arndt says that these licenses have been introduced due to increasing density of traffic and for the safety of the drivers. Some thought has been given to operate taxis with liquefied gas, says Arndt in answering another question.

Answering a question about closing down old railway stations, Arndt says that in order to economize energy, long-distance transportation should be shifted more from highways to the railway and that it is profitable in this connection to reopen old railway stations. "In 1981 some 121 loading points were established" and "in 1982 further measures are envisaged." Evaluation has shown that it is more profitable in the new energy economy situation not to close down more stations but to keep them open. "Still working steam locomotives will be used because they will help to alleviate the energy balance of our republic," concludes Arndt, adding that container traffic" has a great future."

Answering a question about transportation problems of handicapped persons, Arndt says that this important problem is being taken into consideration in all new transport buildings and that one has given thought to adapt taxis accordingly.

AUTHORITIES BAN SOVIET PEACE SCULPTURE

AU121233 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Soviet Peace Symbol Banned in the GDR as Subversive"]

[Text] Bonn/Vienna -- The sculpture by Soviet sculptor Yevgeniy Vuchetich is a symbol of peace absolute. Put up at the UN building in New York as a gift of the USSR, it symbolizes the turning of the sword into plowshares. In the GDR, however, this expression of communist peace propaganda has become undesirable lately. Since this symbol has been adopted in particular by the country's evangelical youth, with young people more and more often publicly displaying it on badges or on t-shirts, the authorities are taking firm action against it. Although the symbol is of Soviet origin, it is being branded as subversive propaganda weakening the GDR youth's defense will.

As was recently reported by the "German evangelical press service," a group of young people headed for an evangelical church meeting in Halle were stopped by police at the railroad station. They were only permitted to proceed after they had removed badges with a picture of the Soviet sculpture that is regarded as dangerous. In East Berlin, people are said to have been summoned to the police on these grounds. In a number of GDR parishes, parsons have already protested this attitude of the authorities, arguing that "the freedoms hitherto guaranteed by the state are thereby being violated."

The fact that the display of this symbol in schools has been banned for some time already clearly reflects the authorities' determination to stop the pacifist movement, which is especially directed against the strong militarization of the GDR youth.

EINHEIT DISCUSSES ROLE OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

DW121009 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Berlin (DDP) -- The SED journal EINHEIT has reaffirmed the claim of the party's unconditional leadership over the trade unions in the GDR. There is no room in the GDR for "so-called free and independent trade unions." The trade unions can represent the interests of the workers effectively and form an influential social force only if they are guided by the party's general line in the establishment of their fundamental tasks. According to the SED publication, it is the main task of the trade unions to effectively support the party in the implementation of its economic policy and especially to mobilize the trade union members for greater work performance.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR ABRASIMOV ACTIVITIES -- Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR today awarded state decorations to veterans of the German workers movement. The order "Friendship Among Peoples" was awarded to Hans (Mark) and Gerhard Kegel in recognition of their contribution to the antifascist struggle and their active work for the consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 6 Jan 82 DW]

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS -- Party aktivists of the SED in Erfurt Bezirk today discuss a 10-percent increase in grain yields as the most important task with a view to the 12th peasants congress. In the northern Thuringian region the peasants propose to harvest nearly 1 million tons of grain by 1985. The basis for this target is the result of last year which showed a per-hectare yield of 44.8 quintals of grain units and thus was clearly in excess of the plan target. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 6 Jan 82 DW]

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISITS TO UK, ICELAND

Report on Departure

LD121252 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 12 Jan (MTI) -- Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, left for an official visit to Great Britain on Tuesday at the invitation of Lord Carrington, secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

After (?concluding) his talks in London, the head of the Hungarian diplomacy is to visit Reykjavik at the invitation of Olafur Johannesson, minister of foreign affairs (?of Iceland.)

Those (?seeing) off Frigyes Puja (?at) the Budapest Ferihegy Airport included John Birch, charge d'affaires a.i. of the British Embassy in Budapest.

Talks in London

LD131026 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, began his official talks in London today. He had discussions with his host, Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, about topical international issues and bilateral relations. He also had talks with Peter Rees, minister for trade.

The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs will be received this afternoon by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. After his talks in London, Frigyes Puja is to pay an official visit to Iceland.

RED CROSS ORGANIZING AID PACKAGES FOR POLAND

LD122214 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The first consignment of aid, destined for Poland and financed by the Hungarian Red Cross, was loaded onto trucks this morning. The international League of Red Cross societies and the Polish Red Cross have launched a campaign to assist 50,000 old people and 20,000 children over a period of 4 months. Within the framework of the program, 10 tons of food, mostly canned food and baby-food, is being dispatched. Blankets and winter clothes are being taken to Poland on another truck, all this as part of the Red Cross consignment.

The Polish Red Cross will decide on how to distrubute the aid package. To make the work of distribution easier, the consignment has been packed in parcels weighing 5 kg each, instead of being put in large tea-chests. Red Cross officials have announced that all the local organizations have been provided with check accounts into which members of the public may pay various sums of money to help Poland. The money collected in this way will be used to send aid consignments in accordance with requests from the international Polish Red Cross as to where and when these are needed.

BRIEFS

NEW AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS -- Budapest, 30 Dec (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers has released Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Janos Eleki from his post, under the acknowledgements of his merits, because he has been elected secretary general of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives. The Council of Ministers has appointed Gabor Magyar deputy minister of agriculture and food. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 30 Dec 81 LD]

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 12 JAN

LD122122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A PZPR Central Committee Politburo meeting was held today. The meeting discussed the sociopolitical and economic situation, and tasks facing the party in present conditions.

The Politburo launched an appeal to PZPR members in the appeal we read: Serious floods in some parts of the country and the tragic experiences of the inhabitants affected by them have shaken the community and have released diverse initiatives designed to provide help. Often they are being undertaken by party members and party organizations.

The party Central Committee Politburo supports these humanitarian actions and urges all party members to declare a voluntary contribution for the flood victims amounting to no less than an additional 1 month's party subscription. At the same time the Politburo urges the party organizations in areas affected or threatened by floods to direct their main efforts to assisting the people and repairing damage caused by the elements.

CZYREK RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 12 JAN; GIVES STATEMENT

LD121926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Interview with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the ?ZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, at Okecie Airport in Warsaw on his return from a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union; by unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Czyrek] The purpose of the visit was to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with our largest neighbor ally, and friend. Our talks were devoted to this. They concerned the international situation as well as our affairs -- some of them -- and also cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, particularly in the international field, and also economic affairs, matters of aid for our country. The talks were very friendly, sincere full of mutual understanding and readiness to come to our aid, and I think that we will fulfill our tasks.

This is expressed, in any case, in our communique, a joint communique which tackles international problems and our countries' attitudes to the most important international problems, and also bilateral matters, all the more so since in Brussels, a meeting of the NATO Council passed a communique which was tantamount to interference in our internal affairs, threatening restrictions in relation to Poland and also the Soviet Union. We discussed that topic as well and we took a joint stand on this issue which found its expression in the communique.

All in all, I stressed that we are solving our Polish affairs on the strength of our sovereign (?Polish decisions) and will continue to solve them with our own resources; that neither attempts to interfere in our affairs nor attempts to put pressure on us are permissible, not to speak of restrictions which are completely not in accord with [words indistinct].

[Question] Attempts are being made to internationalize the so-called Polish question, to bring up our internal affairs at the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Madrid. What attitude did you, ministers of foreign affairs of Poland and of the Soviet Union, take on this issue?

[Answer] Firstly, we expressed a joint interest in whether the Madrid meeting will end in success. Both our countries are determined with the best will at the 9 February meeting, that the work undertaken there will be concluded, and I think that the progress achieved there provides the chance of completing this work successfully.

Secondly, we stated that all kinds of attempt to bring up our internal issues at the Madrid forum are irreconcilable with the nature of the conference, with the Helsinki Final Act and are doomed to fail.

[Question] Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and Soviet aid to Poland were also discussed

[Answer] Of course. This issue is of fundamental significance for our national economy; without supplies of Soviet raw materials and goods our economy cannot function. As we know, several days ago, a protocol for deliveries for 1982 was signed. The details are known, I won't repeat them. Certain questions remain connnected with the further expansion of cooperation and supplies, including aid, which were broached during my visit and I hope that we will get a positive response from the Soviet Union of these issues. This will be a very great help on economic and social issues.

OZDOWSKI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 12 JAN

Renewal of Attitudes

LD121724 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] In the INTERPRESS headquarters today, a press conference was held with Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski. Twelve radio and television reporters and more than 50 journalists from practically the whole world attended.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] How long is this, or rather, how long may this period last in order to change the mentality of the Poles?

[Ozdowski] My answer is very brief, Mr Editor. The human mentality is in actual fact constantly changing, and this is not, after all, a once-off process but a constant process. We are simply counting on the dialogue with society contributing to maturing people's opinions and attitudes. We are a young society, a (?confident) society with a very large proportion of young people and well-educated at that, in our demographic structure. So, the problem of reeducation which I stressed is first and foremost to exert an influence on society toward education in the spirit of patriotic service, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, in the spirit of dedication; these are very important values written deep in the Polish heart. So, these values have to be renewed and strengthened. I think the greatest threat to the Polish nation is basically consumerism and, on the other hand, permissiveness, a sort of amoral attitude, and for this reason I think that what we call shaping the mentality and attitudes in the spirit of renewal and for the same of renewal is primarily a balancing out of the process of intellectual formation with the process of training the will.

Church-State Relations

LD122204 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- At a press conference today Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski answered questions from foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw. Assessing the reasons which led to the imposition to martial law in Poland, Ozdowski stressed that the period which followed August 1980 should not be idealized.

"It certainly is a very important period marked by great social expectation, but as time went on dark clouds began to gather, anarchy was rampant, the country reached the brink of an abyss. In that situation the imposition of martial law became a necessity," she said.

"Martial law should be viewed as temporary and subject to continuing reduction," the deputy premier said, adding that the aim of the prevailing decisions taken at the top during martial law is "to restore the live tissue of the nation's existence and revitalize the democratic system."

Speaking on economy the deputy premier stated that Poland needed foreign aid to invigorate production and step up exports. But this aid cannot be treated as a vehicle for exerting political pressure, he stressed. Those who abuse the notion of human rights often hit out at the interests of the Polish society, he said.

Answering questions on church-state relations, Deputy Premier Ozdowski said that talks between the two had not been interrupted for even one moment. "The dialogue between the church and the state is alive and guarantees the coming out of the crisis," said the deputy premier.

A New York TIMES correspondent asked how a Catholic could be a cabinet member in a situation when appraisals of the Polish situation provided by government and the church hierarchy differed. "I am in direct contact with Primate Glemp and Bishop Dabrowski," replied Ozdowski. "Had the church decided that my role was over, I would submit my resignation the next day. The church, however, does not oppose my participation in the government."

Journalists were also provided with detailed data on the distribution of foreign gifts reaching Poland. Health Ministry representative reported that some 45,000 tons of food, clothing, toiletries and medicines came from the capitalist states of a combined value of 200 million zlotys. Gifts from the socialist states reached the value of 150 million roubles, in addition to deferment of credit repayment and increased deliveries of consumer goods.

While distributing the gifts the Polish authorities honour the wishes of the donors, the representative assures.

Church-State Talks 'Symbolic"

LD122358 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2150 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Recorded portion of press conference given at INTERPRESS headquarters in Warsaw on 12 January by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski; questioners unidentified]

[Text] [Question] Could you say something about the results of the talks between Primate Glemp and Premier Jaruzelski?

[Answer] Despite the declaration of martial law these talks have not been broken off for a single moment. The latest meeting is an expression of the activization of talks between the church and the state, between those two great institutions of the Polish nation which, as I have already said, came into being over 1,000 years ago and which guarantee stabilization and normal development for our nation.

I think that this meeting is of a symbolic nature. This fundamental axis -- the church and the state -- is alive and is a guarantee that our nation will continue to proceed along the path of normalization while accepting those values which are indispensable and fundamental for the future of our fatherland.

[Question] Press for Poles living in America: Who under martial law decides now what are and what are not -- and on what basis -- the authentic and actual aspirations of the population, and how do those ruling this country intend -- once this law is suspended -- to define this?

[Answer] These aspirations and strivings are no doubt expressed by a number of organizations.

At the latest session of the Government Presidium we had a meeting with representatives of youth organizations who came forward with very interesting concepts regarding youth policy in Poland. The leitmotiv of these proposals was the concept that policy should not be formulated as regards young people or for young people but with young people. The formula of "with young people", the formula of "with the family" and the formula of "with the public" are formulas for accepting the subjectivity [podmiotowosc] of the other side; that is to say of complete cooperation between those social forces which represent in an authentic manner the aspirations of the public.

I am demonstrating only one example which shows that despite the suspension of the syndical [syndykalny] movement there exists an opportunity for listening to what representatives of public opinion have to say. And as I have said, apart from verbal declarations, there are also patterns of behavior which we can observe and there are certain very meaningful ways in which people behave, which signal to us their wishes and aspirations.

'Attitude of Service'

LD122220 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1850 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Interview with Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski conducted by unidentified questioner after press conference at the INTERPRESS headquarters on 12 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Deputy Premier, the press conference has ended. The hall is empty. What questions were raised that you expected to be raised in this hall?

[Answer] The interests of the foreign journalists related to our socioeconomic situation, and in particular the specific dangers that stem from the piling up of negative phenomena at the present moment. Bear in mind that at the moment we are in a profound economic crisis, on top of which there is a difficult winter period, and in addition to this there is the accompanying phenomenon of flooding, which brings with it destruction of property and a threat to human life. A big role is played by public action here, by human good will, by public selflessness. I think that in the same way that a community of working milieu aids its colleagues, who are often outside the work enterprise and are pensioners, so in neighborly circles a specific form of aid is developing, of which there is often no record, but which expresses a readiness to serve people in need.

[Question] Mr Deputy Premier, during this press conference you said that the matter that is perhaps the most important is changing man's mentality.

[Answer] There are two fundamental instincts of man. My teacher, Professor Czeslaw (Zamierski), used to say that man has the instinct of keeping to his own enclave and also an appetite for society. So what matters is that the instinct to keep to one's own enclave does not prevail: that an egoistic or egocentric attitude, which draws things into the self, should not dominate the human mind, but that, quite the reverse, altruism, a giving attitude, an attitude of service, prevails. Man is an extraordinary creature who develops and is enriched by serving others.

OZDOWSKI DISCUSSES AID WITH FOREIGN VISITORS

LD130548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski received the representative of the aid service of the Norwegian church, (Arwid Ostad), and the director of the European department of the U.S. (?world vision) organization, (Dr Ralph Hamburger). The talks concerned the implementation and intensification of aid programs for Poland, coordinated by the Polish Ecumenical Council.

In the near future the above-mentioned organizations will send approximately 100 tons of food, toiletries and medicine for the flood victims.

JABLONSKI HOSTS NEW YEAR RECEPTION IN WILANOW

LD121854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] While we are broadcasting the news, the traditional New Year meeting of the chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, Professor Henryk Jablonski, with the diplomatic corps in taking place in Wilanow. Present are Ambassadors and head of nearly 130 diplomatic missions accredited in Warsaw.

Also present are: the deputy chairmen of the State Council, Tadeusz Wiltold Mlynczak, Kazimierz Secomski and Zdzislaw Tomal; Deputy Premiers Roman Malinowski, Jerzy Ozdowski and Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Also present are ministers, including Jozef Czyrek.

In his speech, the chairman of the State Council pointed out that the meeting is taking place in an unusual situation. Europe needs a stabilized and economically strong Poland. The martial law has not altered the foreign policy of our country. We support lasting peace and international cooperation.

Next to take the floor was the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador of the Republic of Austria Friedrich Zanetti, who on his own behalf and on behalf of the ambassadors and diplomats attending the meeting conveyed to the chairman of the State Council New Year wishes.

Jablonski Remarks

LD122204 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- "I welcome you on behalf of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of my wife and on my own behalf at the traditional January meeting," said the president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, at a meeting with the diplomatic corps here today.

"We have gathered in accordance with the time honoured custum, although in different conditions than usually, in the times of martial law which has been in force in our country for already a month.

"First of all it has to be pointed out that Poland, located in the centre of Europe, conditions to large extent the balance of forces on our continent.

"A sovereign state, where internal order prevails, which observes its alliances and assumed international obligations, leads a clear and consistent policy of friendly cooperation -- must inspire confidence in its close and more distant neighbours -- is a factor of stabilization and peace. Such a state, even when suffering economic difficulties, remains a trustworthy partner for its foreign contractors.

"Beside the extremely important and comprehensive aid that we are receiving from the socialist states and the weighted position testifying to the will to understand us on the part of numerous other states, what we highly appreciate, we see, unfortunately, actions of a quite a different nature. Tension around Poland is being roused by spreading false information, frequently frantastic, about what is going on in Poland, there are attempts to interfere into our internal affairs and, last but not least, economic 'sanctions' are being imposed which cannot but protract our recovery from the crisis, and what is most important strike a painful blow on the broadest masses of the Polish society.

"It goes without saying that it does not serve the cause of international detente, not to mention bilateral relations.

"Bearing in mind all these phenomena of both -- the internal and external nature -- we declare readiness to talk with all those who want to learn the real truth about Poland, we wish to explain all misunderstandings, to restore and develop cooperation, as in the area of international policy and economy, as well as in science and culture. For I am stressing once again what has been said on many occasions: Martial law in Poland has not changed her foreign policy. This is why good climate around our efforts aimed at stabilization lies also in the interest of true friends of the Polish nation.

"We are counting on you, Messrs Ambassadors, on your understanding of our realities and on good information for your governments.

"The world has welcomed with satisfaction and hope the resumption of Geneva talks between the USSR and the USA on intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe and also the announcement concerning the continuation of talks on the limitation of strategic armaments. Certain progress has been achieved in the work of the Madrid meeting. Its fruitful and prompt conclusion as well as adoption of a decision concerning the convocation of a conference on confidence building measures, security and disarmament in Europe would come as a great success of the peaceful forces.

"We have not been passive observers of these developments. Poland has tried her best on the international forum so as to consolidate and develop this trend in the international policy which stands for lasting peace, strengthening of security and international cooperation, for nuclear and conventional disarmament.

"We developed bilateral relations with numerous states, despite all the difficulties -- also in the area of economy.

"At the outset of the new year of 1982 we trust that it will bring realization of at least a fragment of this optimistic vision of future in favour of which all peaceful and progressive social forces have voiced.

"The Polish People's Republic will consistently continue her foreign policy -- both on the bilateral and multilateral plane. Firmly basing ourselves on our ties of alliance we shall act for the purpose of developing equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation between nations, consolidation of security, progress of military detente and disarmament. We shall develop our relations with all states, organizations and social groups which strive to ensure lasting peace in the world.

"Allow me, distinguished Messrs Ambassadors, that through your courtesy I shall convey best wishes for the people you represent, for the highest authorities and governments of your states.

"Next, an address was delivered by the diplomatic corps doyen, Ambassador of Austria, Friedrich Christian Zanetti who on his own behalf and on behalf of the ambassadors and diplomats present at the meeting extended to the president of the Council of State best New Year's wishes.

We will convey with satisfaction to our supreme authorities and our governments the greetings from your excellence. I would also like to express, on behalf of the diplomatic and consular corps, thanks for your cordial greetings addressed to us and our families, Ambassador Zanetti said.

Poland has been continuing consistently in the area of international politics an activity in favour of detente and cooperation. Her contribution the work of many UN specialized agencies and to the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe provides good testimony to that animated activity worthy of respect, he continued.

At present, we can note a certain decline in the policy of detente.

It seems that the policy of detente has lost some of its credibility due to the armaments tendencies. Therefore, the resumption by the United States and the Soviet Union of their negotiations on the control of armaments has met with appreciation throughout the world.

We could observe that throughout the greater part of the year various trends in this nation so rich in historical experience were trying to continue the road of social transformations inaugurated in 1980. In the face of these obviously sincere efforts of the Polish nation and its political leaders we, foreign observers, and at the same time friends of Poland, would prefer settlement of the situation through negotiation of the existing problems to dramatic steps we have been witnessing since mid-December, Ambassador Zanetti said.

We have learnt recently through the Foreign Ministry that Poland intends to introduce economic and social reforms, in other words, an experiment on a big scale. We, Mr President, wish cordially that steps designed to rebuild a strong and healthy Poland be fully successful. It is also our heartfelt wish that the Polish nation manages to overcome through its own effort all the present problems.

Let me, Mr President, also add our best wishes for you and your family. We, diplomats, are wishing all our Polish friends a good and happy year, Ambassador Zanetti concluded.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES 1981-83 LEGISLATION PLANS

LD130936 Warsaw PAP in English 0841 GMT 13 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU carried an extensive interview with Director General at the Office of the Council of Ministers Professor Kazimierz Siarkiewicz who outlined the government legislative programme for 1981-1983 adopted last October.

Excerpts: "The programme provides for the general renewal of Polish law and for passing 50 laws of strategic importance in this period of time.

"One can mention five groups of problems that the projected laws are to regulate. The first comprises the functioning of bodies of the state administration. The role of the Council of Ministers and of ministries will change considerably. Ministries and central offices will be further re-organized. This gives rise to the need for adopting a new law on the government or a law on the main and central bodies of the state administration and separate laws regulating the status of individual state bodies.

"The next group of laws will concern the functioning of the national economy. The legislative programme provides for the preparation of laws on finances of enterprises, on taxation of units of the socialized economy, and on planning in the national economy.

"Several laws will deal with agriculture. They will fortify the guarantees of inviolability of the peasant property and will make trade in agricultural land more efficient.

"The next set of legal acts concerns education, science and culture. A new legal regulation will deal with the Polish Academy of Sciences. A law on protecting young people against moral depravation will also be prepared.

"The fifth and the last complex of issues is connected with the administration of justice, internal affairs and national defence. The scope of the court protection of civic rights will be expanded by including some questions examined so far by ruling bodies other than courts into the powers of courts.

"The work on many laws mentioned above is fairly advanced. Some drafts are even in the Sejm. Dozens of laws are prepared in respective ministries. I think that the dates laid down in the programme will be kept," Kazimierz Siarkiewicz said.

MOKRZYSZCZAK SPEAKS AT RADOM PZPR PLENUM 8 JAN

AU121638 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Jan 82 p 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak at the 8 January plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Radom]

[Text] At the end of the plenum, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak gave a speech.

In his introduction, he said that the participation of Central Committee representatives in plenums of voivodship echelons assists in preparing for the forthcoming seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. He pointed out that absolute honesty by party members is a basic condition for achieving support for PZPR policy. He also spoke about the problems which had been raised during the plenary discussions.

He recognized the concept of a worker-peasant alliance among other things as a form of permanent, direct contact between farmers and industrial workers as worthy of being spread. Referring to the doubts some participants in the discussions had as to the necessity of introducing martial law, he reminded those present of those resolutions adopted by the Fourth and Sixth Central Committee Plenums which serve to induce self-control and reason, as well as of the appeals by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, which have been treated by political opponents as a sign of the party and the government's weakness.

He admitted that the methods of bringing up youth must undergo a basic change. The example set by party activists and the rector of the higher school of engineering in Radom shows how consistent and disciplined one should be in the defense of just principles. He said that the party meetings which have taken place should, among other things, clean up the atmosphere in plants and institutions. "We should openly face up to many past matters and draw the right conclusions," he said. "They should concern not only party members but also all people occupying managerial positions. The party is not withdrawing from influencing the policy of echelons, but it will constantly settle up with its members on the tasks they have been entrusted with."

W. Mokrzyszczak further stressed that the party remains a guarantor of economic reform, but it must be carried out in a way that will ensure its success.

PZPR WORK REGIONS OPERATIONAL IN RZESZOW

LD121910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The party work regions [rejony pracy partyjneu] have already begun their activities in Rzeszow Voivodship. They were set up by the decision of the PZPR Politburo. This new organizational system is designed to bring the lowest PZPR cells closer to the higher-level echelons and to ensure a more effective implementation of the proposals and demands put forward by party members as well as by representatives of all socioprofessional milieus. The party work regions' spheres of activity encompass the towns and parishes lying within the boundaries of the former districts. They coordinate all undertakings in the socioeconomic and political sphere emerging from the leading role of the PZPR. The activity of the party work regions in this voivodship was inaugurated by conferences of activists in among other places, Strzyzow and Rzeszow. These conferences assessed the current sociopolitical and economic situation in the given areas and also defined the most important tasks in the work of party organizations and echelons in the immediate future.

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS ZSMP SESSION 12 JANUARY

LD121652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The Presidium of the central board of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP] held a session in Warsaw today. Issues connected with the development of housing construction were discussed at the session. In this context the possibilities of modifying the program of youth patronage over housing construction, the issues of the activity of people's universities of ZSMP and rest and recreation of young people were discussed.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski participated in the session. He referred in his speech to the main issues which preoccupy the young generation today and presented an extensive report on the current social, political and economic problems of the country. Mieczyslaw Rakowski stressed, among other things, that we are currently faced with the necessity to consolidate all the forces of the Polish left around building a program for coming out of a difficult situation, which would be accepted by the community.

ZSL SECRETARIAT MEETS; VIEWS FUTURE PRICE CHANGES

LD122206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The meeting of the Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee today discussed the problem of trends in the income of the peasant population and of ensuring the profitability of production in connection with the announced changes in retail prices and prices for agricultural means of production. It was stated that the shaping of income structure after price adjustments must retain equal parity of incomes of agricultural and non-agricultural population.

The Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee applied to the minister of finance to commence work on a complex form of the ground rent and linking it to the system of peasants' insurance.

SD CHAIRMAN SAYS NO RETURN TO PAST GOVERNMENT

LD122050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A conference of the SD party activ, with Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy premier, participating took place in Warsaw today. Describing the current situation in the country, Edward Kowalczyk stated that the basic requirement at the moment is to undertake energetic actions to reestablish the economic and sociopolitical equilibrium. This demands an earnest effort from each citizen at his place of work.

The chairman of the SD Central Committee also stated that there will be no return to the methods of government before August 1980, and that there will be no return to the situation before 13 December.

WAR INVALIDS' UNION OFFICIAL ON MARTIAL LAW

LD121742 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- The Union of War Invalids (ZIW) which affiliates 66,000 members plays an important role in the life of ex-servicemen's milieu in Poland.

In a statement for PAP, General Franciszek Ksiezarczyk, union's main board chairman, on behalf of the ZIW members, expressed his satisfaction over the fact that at the time which is so difficult for our motherland, the Polish People's Army did not fail to defend law, citizens' security, to defend socialism.

"Everyone of us will support those just causes the Martial Council of National Redemptions stands for," General Kszieżarczyk stressed.

"It is us who shed our blood in 1939 to defend our homeland and later at all fronts of world war two that have a special right and duty to fully support the activity of the Martial Council of National Redemption in its actions aimed at restoring order and social peace to secure normal life and socialist renewal. Enjoying this right the war victims say a firm, soldiers' 'no' to Poland's enemies."

ILLEGAL ARMS DISCOVERED IN OPOLE VOIVODSHIP

LD121610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] We have already reported the Citizens' Militia's (MO) uncovering of arms, ammunition and bayonets which were in the possession of three inhabitants of the Niemodlin and Lewin Brzeski parishes in Opole Voivodship. Two of the suspects have been placed under arrest by the voivodship garrison prosecutor in Opole.

On 11 January we again received a report on the illegal possession of arms by another inhabitant of Lewin Brzeski, an employee of a local work enterprise. It is most likely that he is not connected with the previous case. As a result of a search MO functionaries found four handguns, two revolvers, ammunition, various weapons' parts, TNT and primers. Like the other three suspects, this arms possessor will be tried under summary procedure before a military court. It is still difficult to say what the motives of the suspects were in illegally storing arms. In all the cases the arms were carefully preserved and hidden.

KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP REDUCES CURFEW HOURS

LD121556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] As a result of a further improvement in the state of safety and public order, the curfew in Katowice Voivodship has been reduced as of 12 January. The ban on being in public places is now in force from 2300 until 0500.

MORE SCHOOLS REPORTED RESUMING CLASSES

LD122214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] More higher schools are resuming some of their classes for senior students, postgraduates and students taking workers' courses and postdoctorate and postgraduate courses. Classes have started at, among others, Swietokrzyska Technical University, Higher College of Education of Kielce, Slask University, Slask Technical University, Marie Curie-Sklodowska University of Lublin, and Lublin Technical University. Programs to make up the backlog which arose as a result of long strikes and the extended vacation are being worked out.

LATEST REPORTAGE ON TRIALS, INDICTMENTS

Szczepanski Trial Proceedings

LD130412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Today's session of the trial of the former head of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs was taken up with the replies by Maciej Szczepanski to the questions of the court and the prosecutors, as well as by further statements by the accused.

Replying to questions concerning the departure, in a short period of time, of over 1,000 persons from the radio committee, Maciej Szczepanski stated that not all the employees guaranteed, by virtue of their professional, and in particular, political qualifications, the implementation of the tasks set by the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs.

Speaking of the codefendants, Maciej Szczepanski said Eugeniusz Patyk did well in the post of director of the personnel office, and later in the office of the deputy chairman, being responsible inter alia for financial and everyday operational matters.

In Szczepanski's opinion, Patyk was very industrious and socially active. He expressed a similar positive opinion about the other accused, and in this connection the persecutor raised the question of differences between his explanations and his depositions submitted during the investigation, when he stated that he discerned in Eugneiusz Patyk, Jerzy Hanbowski and Zbigniew Liszyk and excess of ambition, distrust and arrogance.

Replying to the prosecutor on the subject of alcohol abuse, Szezepanski stated that neither he nor Patyk is the kind of person who would refuse a drink.

The next replies by the accused concerned his assets and income. Much time was devoted to the question of his homes, that is, the villa in Szczyrk, the private apartment in Warsaw and the (?property) in Katowice.

The court announced a recess until 15 January.

Former Officials Indicted

LD121952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The press spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office reports:

Implementing tasks related to combatting phenomena which are particularly dangerous during martial law, the prosecution organs of the Polish People's Republic are continuing investigations into persons guilty of abusing positions held in the past, exploiting them for illegal gain, illegally exceeding their authority in the discharge of the duties or failure to carry out their obligations.

In addition to persons mentioned in the communique of 6 January 1982, indictments have recently been sent to courts against, among others: Jozef Buzinski, former first secretary of the party Voivodship Committee and chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Bielsko Biala; Antoni Kobiela, former deputy voivoda in Bielsko Biala; Edmund Lehmann, former voivoda of Bydgoszcz; Jozef Labudek, former voivoda in Bielsko Biala; Ryszard Matysiakiweicz, former mayor of Czestochowa; Zbigniew Mrukowicz, former deputy voivoda in Czestochowa; and Mieczyslaw Wierzbicki, former voivoda in Czestochowa. More indictments are in preparation. The republic will be told when these are submitted to the courts.

REPORTAGE OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, SITUATION

Gulf Oil Arrives in Gdansk

LD121544 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- A loadful of 123,000 tonnes of crude oil from the Persian Gulf arrived at the fuel pier of the Gdansk port north today, thus being the first shipment of oil to the port after a break of several months.

The oil was brought by Poland's biggest ship, the tanker "Czantoria", and will go to the Gdansk oil refinery.

Activity at Docks

LD121344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Summary] On 11 January the Kantoria moored at the north port. The ship has brought close to 140,000 tons of oil from Iran. The transloading of oil will start this afternoon. The oil will then go through pipelines directly to Gdansk refineries.

Today in Gdansk dockers are servicing 16 other ships. The unloading of 2,000 tons of tea from the Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski and 800 tons of lemons from the holds of the Chelm is taking place.

The Grudziadz and the Radzionkow will bring over 4,000 tons of lemons to Gdansk this month. The Pawel Szwydkoj is carrying from the ports of South America over 3,500 tons of coffee and cocoa beans for home consumers.

Karlino Well Production Up

LD130830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] In the first days of January, the Karlino well has considerably increased its crude oil production, from 110 tons per 24 hours to 180-190 tons. At the same time it has increased gas production from cubic meters 12,000-13,000 per 24 hours to 32,000 cubic meters.

If production continues at the present level, the Karlino well will produce almost 70,000 tons of crude this year; that is, 100 percent more than last year, and over 11.5 cubic meters of gas.

Fast Work Pace in Coal Mines

LD122136 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- Since the beginning of 1982, Polish miners have been regularly extracting more than 620,000 tons of coal a day, in a proof of stabilization of the high pace of work in Polish mines.

Problems and tasks facing Polish hard coal miners come up for discussion at regional meetings attended by political and economic activists from coal mines.

Expiration Date for Coupons

LD130524 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2150 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services advises that as part of the process of streamlining the principles governing the sales of rationed goods, an expiration date which will be the same for all parts of the country, has been established for ration coupons valid in January. The food supply coupons for January will be valid only until the end of the month. The supply of food subject to rationing makes it possible to redeem ration coupons in January without the need to extend their validity. This decision does not apply to section No 31 of the P-type ration coupon that authorizes the purchase of laundry detergent. This section will also be valid in February.

FRG BANK OFFICIALS MEET WITH COUNTERPARTS

LD121734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The president of the West German Dresner Bank, Dr Hans Friderichs, is in Warsaw. This bank is to fulfill the role of agent of the Western banks taking part in preparing an agreement to refinance Polish credit obligations to those banks.

In talks in the Ministry of Finance, Minister Marian Krzak and the chairman of the Main Board of the Bank Handldwy [trade bank], Marian Minkiewica, took part. Both sides expressed interest in a rapid conclusion of the agreement and discussed the conditions under which the conclusion of an agreement can be reached.

It was decided that talks with Western creditor banks will be continued in the immediate future. The president of the Dresner Bank, Dr Friderichs, and a member of the board of that bank, Dr Christoph von der Decker, were received by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

WOJECKI MEETS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL GROUPS

LD130624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting has taken place between Minister of Agriculture and Food economy Jerzy Wojtecki and the chairmen and general secretaries of six scientific-technological associations under the chief technical organization that are active in the sphere of agriculture and food economy. These associations have over 125,000 members.

It was agreed that representatives of the associations will, inter alia, take part in the sessions of the ministry's governing board [pol kolegium] and in the scientific-technological council attached to the ministry.

The associations will be consulted on the more important legal acts and undertakings. The minister expressed the conviction that the work of engineers and technicians who are members of the associations may contribute significantly to raising the effectiveness of the work undertaken in the economic and organizational spheres.

NEW NEWSPAPER TO PRESENT GOVERNMENT VIEWS

LD130506 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2150 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A new newspaper will be appearing on 14 January -- RZECZPOSPOLITA. Jozef Barecki, editor in chief, has told a PAP reporter that the paper will report on the work and activities of the government. It will present the government's stance on fundamental matters pertaining to the nation and state. The paper, which will be printed by printing works in Warsaw and Lodz, will consist of 8 large-format pages and will come out 6 times a week.

WEATHER CONDITIONS CAUSE MORE FLOODING 12 JAN

LD121246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The dramatic flood situation continues in Plock Voivodship. The ice jam in the Duninowo region is still blocking the course of the Vistula, whose waters are flowing over embankments and flooding more areas. The water level in Plock has risen in the last 12 or so hours by 6 cm, at 0700 reaching a level of 920 cm. In Wyszogrod, from yesterday to this morning, a drop of 16 cm in the water level was noted. Up to now in the Plock region, 8,000 hectares are flooded. Twelve thousand five hundred people and 9,000 farm animals were evacuated.

Plock Flood Situation Updated

LD130723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Approximately 3,000 soldiers and functionaries of the militia, fire brigade teams, employees of Plock enterprises and local people as well as a dozen or so helicopters, over 30 pieces of heavy equipment and dozens of vehicles are taking part in the rescue and antiflood campaign in Plock Voivodship.

The ice jam in the Duninowo region is still restricting the flow of water in the permanent corridor of the Vistula. The water level in Plock has reached the (?unprecedented) state of 920 cm, which is 270 cm above the state of alert.

Experts from many fields are analyzing the data that is continually coming in and making forecasts. Their predictions are appalling. It is believed that there is a serious danger that the Vistula might alter its course in this region permanently and head for the original river valley.

This original valley of the Vistula is the left bank part of Plock-Radziwie and part of Wloclawek and includes many villages. They all would find themselves under water.

The crest [fala kulminacyjna] is moving to the environs of Plock. With great effort one more protective wall is being built along the Ilow - (?Arciechow) road. All available technical means and technology are at the rescuers' disposal. For the moment nature has the upper hand. A state of flood alert is in effect for towns and parishes in 14 voivodships.

U.S. DESIRE FOR SOCIALIST 'SPLIT' SCORED

LD121320 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (PAP) -- The PRAVDA daily published yesterday an article by Aleksey Petrov entitled "Dullness and Not Adamance."

Petrov writes among other things that Washington behaves as a protector of the Polish counterrevolutionaries and their plans to abolish the socialist system, directs and coordinates the activities of anti-communist groups in Poland and provides them with material means, political support and propoganda cover.

The White House officials would like to see Poland as a fulcrum for bringing about a split in the socialist world, and, simultaneously, for shaking the entire present system of international relations in its foundations. Representatives of U.S. administration demand revision of the international legal order, or more precisely, bending it to fit in the imperialist doctrines of the United States, Petrov points out.

In Poland's case the pack of demands concerning the "revision of socialism" is being put forth at present at the highest official level. In addition, the future of relations with Poland, cooperation between the East and the West and even stability in the world at large are being linked to the acceptance of these demands.

This American political postulate is being insistently imposed on other states, in particular the West European ones. NATO allies should fall into one line with Washington. They are being pressured not only to give up their own point of view but also to give up their national interests.

Who has actually given Washington the right to impose any commitments on the sovereign Polish People's Republic, Petrov asks.

The Washington men regard the interference in the internal affairs of other countries as their natural prerogative.

The activity of the USA and its supporters in Poland provides a convincing evidence of this. The propoganda outcry over the developments in Poland unleashed in the U.S. and some other Western countries cannot obscure the obvious fact that the Polish crisis is above all the product of a deliberate, systematic joint activity by the internal and external reactionary forces designed to destroy the constitutional foundations of the Polish state and its social system, Petrov points out.

It must be admitted that preparations for a counter-revolutionary coup in Poland went far. The men from NATO were already imagining that the fruit was just ripe to be picked.

Decisions taken by Polish leadership have prevented a national tragedy which was being prepared by Poland's enemies. A concentrated pressure is being exerted on Poland. Economic steps and other unfriendly actions taken against Poland by the U.S. Government are designed to create obstacles to the normalization of her life. Washington has not yet abandoned its calculations for transforming Poland into a hot-bed of destabilization and complication of situation in the whole of Europe.

The time of imperialist dictate is gone. Life demands reasonable negotiations and cooperation.

By depriving others of a peaceful, secure life, the United States is also denying such life to itself. The future of the American nation is as inseparably connected with the preservation of peace as the future of the other nations, Petrov concludes.

COMMENTARIES EXAMINE INTERNAL, EXTERNAL RELATIONS

NATO Special Session Viewed

LD121524 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 12 Jan 82

["PAP Commentator on NATO Session" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Brussels, 12 Jan (PAP) -- Foreign ministers of 15 members of the North Atlantic pact on Monday night ended the emergency session of the NATO council convened under the pressure of Washington.

The declaration adopted by the emergency session of the NATO council is an act of open interference into internal affairs of Poland. The instructions contained in this declaration about the way in which the Poles and the Polish Government are to lead their country out of the crisis that threatens its existence as an independent state are in no way compatible with the norms of international law, and especially the CSCE Final Act, which is being so readily referred to by the authors of the Brussels document.

The document is simultaneously full of hypocrisy since under the guise of concern for Poland's return to the road of renewal and internal dialogue it announces sanctions which will directly affect all the citizens of this country. Here we are being refused credits and deferal of debt repayments just at a time when we are urgently seeking funds to purchase materials and goods needed for restarting a profoundly reformed economy. The duplicity of this approach was most clearly not acceptable to everyone since the Greek foreign minister made reservations to those points of the document which call for freezing credits and deferring debts repayments and which tie food and other aid for Poland to an attempt at dictating political conditions.

Although the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, declared after the debates that by imposing its stand on the allies Washington achieved "more than expected", yet it remains a fact that the publication of NATO communiques with references that one of the NATO members refuses to put its sign under a number of key points is so much meaningful as unprecedented. [as received]

One can only express bitterness that the ministers of other, more influential NATO countries, who had pronounced before the session similar reservations and doubts, did not show as much courage and honesty as their Greek colleague.

EEC Foreign Ministers' Stand

AU121702 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Jan 82 p 6

[PAP commentary: "In Connection With the Stand of Foreign Ministers of EEC Countries"]

[Text] In connection with the stand adopted by the foreign ministers of 10 EEC countries at the Brussels meeting on January 4, which was devoted to relations with Poland, a PAP reporter writes as follows:

Relations between sovereign states, including economic relations, ought to be based on elementary accepted rules, particularly on the principles laid down in the CSCE Final Act. Any attempt to influence the development of the internal situation in our country by means of these relations is against the above-mentioned principles and constitutes meddling in our internal affairs.

As regards Poland, Poland is ready to continue developing relations with equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation with EEC member states, and other countries as well, by a strict and mutual observance of the principles on interstate relations which have been generally accepted, including the principle of noninterference in internal affairs. These relations also cover readiness to take up talks serving constructive purposes.

In the final communique of the EEC foreign ministers' meeting, it appears that steps will be taken to start the meeting in Madrid of representatives of those states that signed the CSCE Final Act, the meeting being devoted to the situation in Poland earlier. In connection with the above, it ought to be remembered that the decision to start the meeting on 9 February was unanimously accepted in accordance with the required procedure. Since the stand of the EEC countries contained in the communique will not achieve such unanimous support, it is obvious that this idea can only make the course of the meeting more difficult.

The Polish delegation will not go to Madrid at the appointed date to discuss the internal situation of other countries or that of Poland. Our aim was and is to cement the process of detente, security and cooperation in Europe. All the participant countries of the CSCE should be interested in this aim.

One ought only to express wonder at the fact that the legal and sovereign decisions of the Polish authorities, intended to solve our problems with our own strength and to prevent Poland being caught up in European tensions, are taken into consideration by EEC states in the context of their relations with a third power. An intensive development of relations among European countries, including economic and scientific and technical cooperation, is an important ingredient in the infrastructure of detente and peace in Europe. As far as we are concerned, we are ready to carry on and develop them -- in the common interest of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among European nations.

U.S. Designs, Intentions

AU121523 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9-10 Jan 82 p 6

[Col Adam Rostowski commentary: "The Camouflaged U.S. Political Plans on the Margin of Events in Poland" -- capitalized published in boldface]

[Excerpts] HAVING RECEIVED THE NEWS ABOUT THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND, U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN FOUND THAT THERE WAS NO REASON TO INTERRUPT THE TRADITIONAL WEEKEND. THIS LEADS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THAT EVENT DID NOT SURPRISE -- LET ALONE SHOCK -- HIM TOO MUCH. THIS IS THE WAY THE TOO NERVOUS JOURNALISTS OF VARIOUS WESTERN PAPERS AND AGENCIES ARE NOW TRYING TO PRESENT IT, BUT THERE ARE REASONS TO SUPPOSE THAT THEY ARE DOING THAT JUST IN CASE, IN ORDER TO ADJUST THE REALITY TO THE ACTUAL PROPAGANDA NEEDS.

To me it is obvious that the president of a state such as the United States, of all people, has appropriate information channels enabling him to some extent to follow developments in the world, and particularly in Europe, including East Europe. It is also no secret to anybody that the president of such a great power should possess AT LEAST SEVERAL scenarios for events in Poland, scenarios prepared by the experts of the CIA, the National Security Council and other specialized agencies.

There are reasons to suppose that, having more closely studied the actual situation, the U.S. political leadership, in the first version, accepted as basic the scenario forecasting that, after the imposition of martial law in Poland, all working people would join in a general strike and the whole nation to a man would stand up in defense of the interned Solidarity figures and the leaders of other oppositional political organizations whose number, as we know, multiplied recently very much.

Those were the forecasts, hopes and expectations of those prominent figures and of advisers to those various "trade union" and political organizations.

In line with the accepted scenario, it was supposedly expected that the army, the public order forces and the party would not be able to control the situation and, after a few days, under the threat of losing control over the avalanche of developments, the authorities would be compelled to seek foreign assistance. That was the version of developments in our country that suited certain circles and interests groups in the United States the best, because it would permit roasting in one fire several slices of American beef.

SLICE ONE -- Who knows, maybe the most juicy one -- was the chance to make the allies more dependent on the United States and to weaken their economic and political links with the Soviet Union.

SLICE TWO, equally attractive for possible consumption, was implicated in the broad scale of psychological warfare conceived comprehensively. There would be an opportunity to show and to prove to the world that, without armed assistance from outside, the "totalitarian communist regimes" in East European states would not be able to survive. Counterrevolution, a civil war, the extermination of the nation, and a further decline in our society's living standards would be SIMPLE TACTICAL MOVES in the planned showdown.

SLICE THREE consisted mainly of the thesis and the appropriately fomented hopes that the events in Poland would trigger an avalanche of evolutionary or, under suitable circumstances, revolutionary (read counterrevolutionary), changes in the other socialist countries in East Europe, and particularly in Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, and maybe -- for the second time -- in Hungary.

SLICE FOUR had the attractive smell of greater freedom of action for U.S. political strategists and the arrogant military in the so-called peripheral parts of our globe, including Cuba, Nicaragua, Angola, Kampuchea and so forth. It also had the flavor of creating conditions more favorable for the United States to play the Chinese card.

Unfortunately, the expected scenario for developments in our country, as presented above, simply failed to materialize. Thus the whole minute scenario with all its annexes had to be scrapped, or put on the appropriate shelves in the Department of State and CIA archives; hence, it is to be supposed, that strangely belated and excessively nervous reaction on the part of Ronald Reagan and his advisers, unlucky in this case. However, the decision was adopted not to give up and to do the utmost to salvage and at least partially revive the almost dead scenario and the whole complicated plan for its materialization.

This is probably why the repressive measures against our country, and then against the USSR, were taken somewhat late. This is probably why R. Reagan and his advisers very nervously "put up a brave face on a foul game" which, by the way, is doomed. THESE ARE PROBABLY THE ACTUAL SOURCES AND CAUSES OF THE ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS AGAINST POLAND AND THE ENTIRE POLISH NATION. THEY ARE ALSO THE CAUSES OF ALL THOSE POLITICALLY IRRESPONSIBLE AND NERVOUS DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION TO EXPAND ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SANCTIONS ON THE SOVIET UNION, AND SUCH A VIOLENT PRESSURE ON THE ALLIES TO FOLLOW AMERICA'S FOOTSTEPS. There is nothing new in that. This is a simple repetition of the plan of action with regard to the allies and other capitalist countries tested after the events in Afghanistan.

However, there are all indications that this time the allies of the United States will not permit themselves to be misled. It is supposed that they deciphered in time those real designs and intentions, clumsily concocted by their big-power partner which also this time is doing its best to pursue its big-power and financial interests at the expenses of the allies.

This is the real situation of the allies of the United States in connection with the developments in our country, and with the economic and political restrictions adopted by the United States to the Soviet Union and Poland.

'Lies' in Western Media

LD121458 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] 12 Jan (PAP) -- In its today's commentary on lies published by Western media in connection with an increased demand for anti-Polish propaganda in the West, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said facts about martial law in Poland are clearly out of phase with the nations and wishes of many politicians in the capitalist countries and correspondents of those countries' press agencies staying in Poland.

"The correspondents in question did not let their fantasies loose to serve to their readers horror stories like those taken directly from the war in Algiers, Belfast or the black population crushing in Miami, U.S. However, the lies are being denounced by their home countries who happen to visit Poland." the paper said.

In this context the paper quoted Mrs Elizabeth Pietrowski-Cooper, a British charity representative, who denounced Western propaganda in a report for the DAILY TELEGRAPH charged Radio Free Europe of fabricating lies on Mrs Cooper: "Offended liars of Radio Free Europe first of all renounces having published lies on Poland and then added new lies, saying that Mrs Cooper was subject to official and customs reprisals upon leaving Poland," the paper charged.

"There is no single lie or rubbish which Radio Free Europe would not make up allegedly for the benefit of the Polish people," the paper said. "However, the station's efforts are being apparently underestimated by its bosses in the U.S. as it was the Voice of America and not Radio Free Europe whose programme was recently expanded." the paper added.

In a similar article on Western anti-Polish propaganda centres, TRYBUNA LUDU today charged: "Many a time have we caught them in flagrant [word indistinct] as ordinary liars and instigators of a black front of psychological warfare against Poland. However, [word indistinct] by spokesmen for the Polish Government, articles published by Polish papers, or pinpointing disinformers all proved ineffective."

The paper quoted fabrications on Poland published by Radio Free Europe, BBC, RFE, and DIE WELT, and said a sort of commotion can now be observed in Western propaganda in promoting an image of confrontation between Polish society on the one hand and the authorities and martial law on the other: making a reference to the fact that some centres, like Radio Free Euroe, propagate slogans of passive resistance in the form of industrial action, the paper derided the RFE reports on alleged strikes of over-diligence at work. "This time we have good quality of products meant as an antigovernment passive resistance movement."

Affects of Socialist System

AU121415 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Jan 82 p 5

[Jerzy Muszynski article: "Ideology: Past, Present, Future -- Universal Principles and National Characteristics of Socialist System"]

[Excerpts] The socialist revolution is not a single act, an upheaval of government and a violent coup. It is a great historical process, whose special attribute is a gradual and consistent intensification of constructive acts and creative efforts to develop a new type of relationship in all spheres of life. This means that socialism comes into being as a process of creating a new life, new material and spiritual values as well as new existential opportunities and development prospects.

Socialism is implemented when all the remnants of the preceding economic-social system are removed from all spheres of life, especially when — following the revolutionary changes involving political, economic and ideological relations — a new type of the national economy evolves on the basis of the socialized means of production and the planned economic development, when the workers class and its peasant and intelligentsia allies from the working world acquire power at all levels and when social awareness, drawing on communist ideology for inspiration, creates gradually a generally approving and committed attitude to the new values and the ensuing prospects for further development.

In line with the universal principles of the socialist system, socialism is achieved as a result of the socialist revolution, which:

-- deprives the capitalists and landowners of power and hands it over to the working masses, which exercise this power under the ideopolitical leadership of the communist party — the vanguard of the workers class;

-- makes it possible for the working masses to take over, as society's property, the basic means of production and to organize with their help a planned economy aimed at developing all the spheres of life and at gradually meeting society's material and spirtual needs;

-- Creates material and institutional foundations for transforming social awareness on the basis of communist ideology by participating in the development of science, education and culture and benefits by this development.

This means that the socialist revolution ensures a radical tranformation of political, economic and ideological relations on principles that are compatible with the working people's interests and that enable these people to make true their main ambitions and aspirations.

The process of establishing the socialist system involves a skillful adaptation of the aforementioned principles to the nature of the national economic, political and social conditions. This is an extremely complicated operation. Incorrect relationships between those universal principles of the socialist system and the national characteristics always result in deformations in various spheres of life, in crises and tensions, and even in sociopolitical conflicts.

The experience of People's Poland confirms these observations, and even a superficial evaluation of each conflict shows that their essential source is the failure to respect the dialectic unity of universal principles and national characteristics. This dialect defines these relations, and the communist party's task is to take them into consideration in the specific programs for socioeconomic development. It is also important to observe those relations in daily life and in all kinds of activities helping to implement these programs.

Historical experience shows that the priorities for the universal principles were promoted by the dogmatic-sectarian trends in the political and state leaderships, as was the case in Poland in 1948-56. On the other hand, all kinds of voluntarism and pragmatism, which were characteristic for the two following stages of the Polish socialist revolution (1957-80), and which overestimated or misunderstood the national characteristics, brought about untrue and unrealistic appraisals of the actual poltical changes.

The conclusions from the previous experience for our further practice of socialist construction are unambiguous. The party must not only skillfully harmonize the universal principles of the socialist system with the national characteristics, but must also radically observe the established relationships in practice. Socialism in our country also is and will be what the collective efforts of all our people make of it. That is because we cannot assert that we have achieved that which does not exist. Life mercilessly corrects such evaluations, and the correction can be drastic and tragic.

Creating the socialist system cannot be a haphazard undertaking. It must be an organized process, one consistent with the theoretical principles adapted to the national conditions and one that is always corrected to maintain its compatibility with society's potential and needs.

As Lenin taught, that process takes various lines and makes allowances for the national conditions of the individual countries. This is a principle that must be observed without fail because any kind of failure to observe it harms everyone.

The 26th CPSU Congress noted that no communist party must impose on other parties the blueprints and schemes for socialist construction that ignore the specific conditions of the country concerned, and declared that the present experience of the individual countries' transition to socialism was not a mechanical repeat of alien models.

The 9th PZPR Congress also dealt with the issue of the universal principles of the socialist system and the national characteristics as the factors that give a concrete shape to the ideals of socialism in all fields of life. The preamble to the PZPR statute states that, guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism, the party implements this theory's principles in line with the requirements posed by Poland's specific political, social and economic and cultural conditions.

The experience of the socialist revolution in various countries proves that success in constructing a new system can be achieved only if the theroetical universal principles of socialism are made concrete with the help of the national characteristics of the individual countries, reflecting the real state of economic, social and political conditions, the potential and predispositions of the people, the state of their awareness and their attachment to national traditions.

The new PZPR program should make full allowances for those directives of the Marxist theory and determine Poland's prospects on the strength of the correct relationships between the universal principles of the socialist system and our country's national characteristics. And the party -- from bottom to top -- must implement these directives and relationships and must not suffer any deviations because it is this that makes it possible to prevent future sociopolitical conflicts.

Daily on Antisocialists

LD121530 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- "Martial law is an occasion to operate on a sick body with a surgical scalpel and not an ax. The cancerous tumor on the healthy body of Solidarnosc must be removed. To prevent the disease from taking on a virulent form and, simultaneously, delitescent and hard to find out, an appropriate and full diagnosis is necessary already now," wrote the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today.

"The problem cannot be pushed away in a distant future, as suggested by some publicists. The worst way of handling the issue of anti-socialist forces 'glued' on to the healthy organism of Solidarnosc is to use quasi scientific argumentations and epithets in place of a matter-of-fact analysis of the problem.

"The truth is that the anti-socialist forces managed to a considerable degree to take control of the opinion-making and intellectual circles, a part of youth and a part of the working class. The nuclei of the opposition parties were being created in various milieux. In a word, the Marxist rule about ideas which become a material force when seizing the masses proved true before our eyes.

The erroneous ideas could seize the consciousness of the masses only in the conditions of ideological weakness of the Polish United Workers' Party.

"The Marxist-Leninist ideology was attacked frontally by the anti-socialist forces. In theoretical works, the efforts are aimed at proving that the Marxist-Leninist ideology is an utopia.... The political activists of the anti-socialist forces accept as unshakeable the theoretical assertions of their ideologists and formulated programmes of their activities.

"There is no doubt today that actions of this kind are inspired and financed by the centres of imperialist subversion," charged the Army daily pointing to KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. It added:

"Never before in Poland's history has there been a need for a strong and simultaneously wise party as at present. Only with the leading role of the PUWP as the vanguard of the working class it is possible to effectively resolve all the problems which have been uncovered with such a might from the memorable summer of 1980."

Aims of Solidarity Leadership

LD130926 Warsaw PAP in English 0836 GMT 13 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- "The disclosure of the inside story of the activity of the Solidarity leadership and its advisers unequivocally points to the fact that the working class and the working people were cheated with perfidy by a gang of political adventurers," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today in an article headlined "True Aims of False Advisers."

The paper went on: "They were deceived because their main task was intended to be bringing to power people such as Kuron, Michnik, Geremek, Rulewski, Bujak, Kosmowski and many like them on the workers' shoulders."

"Such are the assessments of those Solidarity activists who disagreed with the adventurist, anti-worker and anti-national line of the leadership of the organization which was born 'out of the need of common working people' and was used by political gangsters exactly against the working class and the working people of Poland.

"One should hope that exactly now, after these bitter experiences, the working people of Poland will fully understand who actually defends their vital interests and the interests of the entire nation. They will also understand that the time will come to build a strictly trade union organization, a purely workers' organization without false advisers, without developed regional structures, without 43,000 officials and without political adventurers. This will be a trade union whose main goal will be to actually defend the interests of the working people and also to take an active and constructive part in the process of socialist renewal," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

Actions of Rural Solidarity

LD121530 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 12 Jan 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today said that the leadership of Private Farmers' Solidarity union disappointed farmers, and the society at large, by not taking into account social interests, and using the union for political manipulation.

At the beginning it attracted people by voicing a catchy slogan of "bread-and ham" to be soon found on our tables due to the union.

"By reinforcing, through their authority, the hopes in a miracle," the paper wrote, "the farmers' Solidarity leaders had created, consciously or not, new pretexts for social upheavals. This fact was duly corroborated by the 'hunger marches' and strikes against food shortages organized by Solidarity: always however against the government which 'did not want to give'.

The daily pointed to the links between the rural and urban Solidarity and common aims which inspired them.

"Today we know that the programme of incessant negation and work stoppages promoted by (urban) Solidarity leaders was embedded in a preconceived plan of dismantling, at any price, of the state authorities.

The paper stressed that strikes and protest actions in rural areas intensified when the Solidarity leaders adopted in Radom an unambiguous confrontation course. In this way the conception of Solidarity's extremists of constantly keeping up an atmosphere of tension was implemented.

"In a situation where workers were fed up with strikes and showed more and more signs of reluctance with respect to politicizing excursions of the union leaders (who ignored the interests of the employees), the rural areas and higher school became new testing grounds for all kinds of agitators, including KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] activists," TRYBUNA LUDU charged.

In its front page editorial the United Peasants' Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY says that "the idea of establishing a farmers' union found fertile ground in the countryside -- though it was brought there not out of a genuine wish to protect peasants' interests but out of cold calculation of using the countryside for the struggle against the authorities and for power.

"The then leadership of the United Peasant Party did not know how to distinguish between the genuine and the feigned, which in consequence led to great ferment among its ranks.

"Moreover," the paper stressed, "the justified aspirations of the countryside and of our party were not infrequently used to spark off attitudes decidedly anti-socialist and hostile to the PUWP.

"Such a hostile, openly anti-party and anti-socialist character was shown (by the extremists) in the attempts to create an outwardly right-wing peasants' party."

On the other hand, "not everybody today realizes that in their union farmers wanted to see not a weapon in the struggle against the government, but a proof of this government's appreciation for them and a reaffirmation that people living in the countryside were not the 'second class citizens'.

"From this outburst of 'egalitarian' aspirations the most powerful and the most conspicuous tendency within the UPP ranks was born. This is the tendency to make the United Peasant Party a significant political force, contributing an appropriate share to the development of people's fatherland, a force co-responsible for it. In other words, for the UPP to be a reliable and valuable partner in the tri-partite political system of Poland."

Solidarity 'Confrontation'

LD121526 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- In an article headlined "They Chose the Road of Confrontation," which comes as the eighth in a series devoted to Solidarnosc policy in the period between the union's congress and the National Commission's last session December 11 to 12, TRYBUNA LUDU today said the latter meeting was supposed to take ultimate decisions to most effectively and promptly hit the structures of the Polish state and government.

The National Commission's memorable debate started in a specific atmosphere of combat readiness, getting rid of inconvenient appearances, and confidence in the union's power and the powerlessness of the authorities, the paper said. "With successive speakers all posing for future winners, the union's liberal few did not even venture to take the floor: The only thing they could do was to join the rest," the paper added.

The paper described the idea of a nationwide referendum on grounds for the present leadership staying in power, which was submitted at the meeting, a wise trick to make society's alleged will a moral support for a new authority, one of Solidarnosc descent.

The paper also charged that the National Commission provided no forum for a serious approach to labour problems. "What the commission needed was good slogans. Genuine care for people's affairs went beyond the scope of Solidarnosc activists' project, as things like that would delay and complicate the implementation of their plans," the paper said.

Subversion of Movie-Makers

LD121002 Warsaw PAP in English 0849 GMT 12 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- Well-known film director Czeslaw Petelski writes in TRYBUNA LUDU about the situation in the Polish film-making milieu. Excerpts:

"The offensive of the Solidarity extremist forces in culture was planned on a large scale and conducted in a ruthless manner. Film-making surrendered long before journalism, literature and theatre.

"The pace with which the association of Polish film-makers turned into an annex and propaganda mouthpiece of the Solidarity extreme wing was indeed impressive.

"All began in an entirely innocent manner: democratization, self-management and creative liberties -- these noble slogans were bound to gain universal backing. But in fact they quickly became a myth, having nothing in common with reality.

"The alleged democratization turned into a political dictate, which was categorical and ruthless, allowing neither for discussion nor for opposition. In the interpretation of reformers, creative freedom turned out to be common intolerance and self-management was designed exclusively for Solidarity's own members.

"It is beyond any doubt that in our milieu many colleagues joined Solidarity in good faith, perceiving the new organization as a support for their professional ambitions and creative plans. They did not sense where the leaders addicted to politics would lead them. It is especially unpleasant for us that an artist of the calibre of Andrzej Wajda turned out to be the most zealous advocate of extremist tendencies," wrote Petelski in TRYBUNA LUDU.

1982 Coal Extraction Plans

LD120958 Warsaw PAP in English 0839 GMT 12 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- Analyzing the role of coal in the Polish economy, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"When preparing the 1982 balance-sheet of hard coal at the turn of November and December 1981, the planning commission provided for the extraction of 175 million tons. Already today it is known that this assumption is out-of-date because as martial law was introduced free Saturdays were temporarily canceled in mining. How much will it change the 1982 balance-sheet for the better?

"If one could assume that the average daily extraction of coal would reach the level of the first decade [as received] of January on the annual scale, that is, 610,000 tons, and if the miners laboured full 305 days of work, then Poland would have 186 million tons of coal. This would amount to the 1977 extraction of coal.

"By all appearances, reaching the level of 5 years ago is nothing to be happy about, but under the present conditions this means by 23 million tons of coal more than in 1981. And this is not a marginal but a great difference.

"If this difference materialized, it would permit for not just a slight improvement but a perceptible forward movement of the entire economy," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

CHURCH-STATE TALKS ON WALESA INTERNMENT BROKEN

NC121810 Paris AFP in English 1759 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] London, 12 JAN (AFP) -- Negotiations between the Polish authorities and the Catholic Church in Poland over interning Solidarity leader Lech Walesa in an isolated monastery have been broken off, it was announced today by Keston College, a university specialising in East European religious affairs.

The college reported only a few days ago that such negotiations were under way.

In its statement today the college said the break was due largely to increasing tension between church and state following Archbishop Joseph Glemp's January 7 sermon accusing the authorities of obtaining declarations of allegiance from certain people in exchange for guarantees of employment.

The archbishop said the practice was a "violation of conscience" and incompatible with the teachings of the church.

SOLIDARITY PAPER SAYS WORKERS HARDEST PUNISHED

NC111841 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Jan (AFP) -- A clandestine Solidarity bulletin reaching Paris today said the Polish crackdown was considerably worse for workers than for intellectuals or leaders of the Polish independent trade federation.

According to the bulletin, distributed by a French-based Solidarity coordinating committee, Polish anti-riot militia used "unprecendented brutality" against striking workers at the Gdansk refinery, ordering them whipped with metal cables.

The bulletin, confirmed that militia had fired on striking miners at the Wujek colliery, where officials have acknowledged seven deaths.

Solidarity said that, four days after the December 13 imposition of martial law in Poland, nearly 100,000 demonstrators gethered outside the Gdansk railway station during clashes between militia and workers.

Some 3,000 workers were "fired from the (Gdansk) Lenin shipyards even before clocking-in and signing of loyalty pledges were begun," the bulletin said [words indistinct] that 80 percent of communist party members of Gdansk University have quit the party.

According to the pamphlet, Poles interned during the state of siege were being slapped with fines upon their release, and anyone caught wearing a Solidarity badge is liable to a fine of 3,000 to 5,000 zlotys. (the Polish minimum wage currently stands at about 3,000 zlotys.)

SOLIDARITY KK AIDE ISSUES STATEMENT TO WEST

PM131003 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Jan 82 p 11

[Statement made to LE MATIN special correspondent by unnamed member of Solidarity National Commission in Gdansk: "'No Decree Can Destroy Solidarity,' LE MATIN Is Told by a Member of the Trade Union's Clandestine Leadership" -- first paragraph is LE MATIN introduction]

[Text] The member of the Solidarity National Commission whom our special correspondent met secretly in Gdansk was anxious to give him a statement for the West. He made the statement on his own personal behalf.

[Statement begins] The events of recent weeks imposed on Poland by the army have in fact caused a miracle. Indeed, by seeking to destroy Solidarity as an organization, the government has only underlined the need for Solidarity among all the working people. If this government has tried to destroy hope, it is for only one reason: The government is against us.

This situation can last no longer. A good government and control of the economy must have the agreement of the nation. The only solution is an agreement among all sides, an agreement which would not renege on the social gains of this country's working people. It is a question of ability and of passive resistance by the population and a question of time.

The Military Council is also counting on time to divide society, hoping no doubt to be able to show the world one day that Polish working people want nothing more to do with Solidarity.

They probably hope to turn Solidarity into an empty shell by making its members renounce their membership. Indeed, a sort of peculiar -- to say the least -- referendum has been started in workplaces. Plant and office directors are presenting workers with declarations of loyalty to the new regime and promises to leave Solidarity. We now have numerous examples showing that a refusal to sign these declarations is simply equivalent to dismissal. These declarations are obtained under pressure. Poles must refuse to sign anything until Solidarity can officially explain the situation and until the abolition of martial law.

We must realize that our security depends on our solidarity. Nobody has the right to arrest, nobody has the right to dismiss and nobody has the right to compel work. No decree will succeed in destroying the Solidarity and dignity within us.

We must give material and moral help to those who have been interned, arrested or dismissed. We must also support their families. Let us remember that those who are persecuted today are our representatives, our elected representatives chosen by us. And let us not forget that "any nation can lose, but only the vilest can surrender."

GUETTA VIEWS GLEMP STATEMENT, CHURCH STRATEGY

PM121627 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jan 82 pp 1,3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Pope Condemns 'Violation of Consciences'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Late in the afternoon of Sunday 10 January some 10,000 people crowded into St. Augustine's Church in Warsaw. The primate was to deliver a sermon there. The previous day, Saturday, he had had a meeting with General Jarzelski -- the first since the coup d'etat because Monsignor Glemp had hitherto refused any direct contact with the military government. The official PAP agency communique merely stated that "the two men exchanged views on the present situation and that intentions had been revealed on the normalization of life in Poland."

Some people hoped that, despite these curt lines, a dialogue was being started. Others, probably more numerous, feared that the church might be moving from caution to compromise. All wanted to know more about it and all were to be disappointed because the primate dealt with other matters and did not indulge in confidence. This man whose attitude largely determines Poland's future and who is being watched and criticized by all and urged to toughen or moderate his tone was anxious to make people realize that he is a bishop and has no more intention of becoming the leader of a resistance movement than of giving up questioning the government in Christ's name.

He began, therefore, by saying that, although "many other factors" determined the present course of Polish history, he also knows that a great respect for "Christian principles" in the lives of all would have prevented "so much misfortune" striking the country. "If we want to overcome this situation," he continued,"we must carry out the crucial task which is within the capabilities of us all: the renewal of personal life. And it is only after doing this that it will be possible to think of reforms, structures and organizations for the future."

This was not just a promise of heaven after earthly suffering. Monsignor Glemp immediately turned to the "great pain caused by the absence from many families" of people who are being detained. "Sometimes," he said, "we do not even know exactly how they are.... The church is doing all in its power to demand the return of these men, we are taking action, we are making requests, we are writing and trying to visit all internment centers." The primate also launched another attack on the "declarations of loyalty" being demanded on pain of dismissal throughout the civil service and also in the press and many enterprises. "Nobody," he stated, "should destroy our consciences. We say that clearly but ... nobody today is forcing us to reject God.

"Consequently we believe that we will show ourselves to be a strong people because we will show ourselves to be a people who know how to believe in God and who can draw from God the light needed to clarify our course of action."

In saying this the church is calling on Poles to unite behind a morality which is not that of the government. From the regime's installation through August 1980 this was society's main demonstration of opposition to its leaders; it was not in vain, since in no other communist state has the split between the legal country and the real country ever been so obvious. "We can and must," the primate said in conclusion, "control hatred because it achieves nothing.... Hatred, vengeance or the desire for vengeance are vices. On the cross Christ forgave even criminals. This is our Christian path, your path, a hard and difficult one, but a bishop cannot offer you any other path than that."

Clandestine Pamphlets Increasing

The faithful dispersed. People were talking and would continue to do so but, aside from arguments and personal questions, the main question remains:

Is this path -- which is indeed the only one the church can preach -- still capable of averting dangers? Today the aim is not merely to prevent totalitarianism from triumphing by safeguarding at least one freedom -- that of belief. That has failed, and the most obvious proof of that is the fact that the party has stepped down in favor of armed force. Today the church's aim -- and this is the primate's main concern -- is to prevent blood from being shed in Poland's streets.

Tomorrow, when the announced price increases come into force, a large section of the population will experience real poverty: Anger could then explode and the dictatorship could lead to the national tragedy which, according to the propaganda, its objective was to prevent. In the shorter term, although the decaptated Solidarity is no more than a memory, the clandestine networks which appeared immediately after 13 December are being developed. The pamphlets which are being secretly handed round, of which there were peviously very few, are now growing at a surprising rate thoughout the country. These pamphlets, which are packed with reports and accounts which more or less support one another, do at least exist and break the silence of the uniformed newscasters, the newspapers, of which very few have been allowed to resume publications, and places of entertainment, which are still closed.

In this silence any appeal scribbled on a wall and even the smallest poster speaks loudly and intoxicates many young workers and students, who are determined to establish new forms of clandestine action. The phenomenon is only affecting limited circles but it could spread and, in any case, few people are needed to stage spectacular or violent actions. An appeal to counter force with Christian morality cannot be enough to prevent riots from starting or active resistance from sparking off much more brutal repression.

The church is so acutely aware of this that the primate's entourage wants to achieve, through negotiation, a political detente which would leave some room for hope and hence for time. Since it is impossible to win back lost achievements, there is hope of an amnesty, the release of internees, possibly gradually, and even a reemergence -- on conditions of course -- of Solidarity, Mr Walesa, who is only allowed to see representatives of the church heirarchy, has according to a reliable source, "adopted a more flexible position." He is apparently now thinking of negotiating terms for starting preliminary negotiations with the government, although he had set the release of all trade union leaders as the precondition for any contact.

However, this search for detente is still more than hypothetical. Indeed, there is a very narrow dividing line between the compromises it is demanding and mere surrender; between, for instance, negotiated self-limitation of a new-style Solidarity and the ouster (or worse) of members of its leadership who have been democratically elected but are unacceptable to the government.

The Directoire

This search, not to say desperate quest, by the church also presupposes that the men governing the country are prepared to make real concessions, too. There are eight people in the directorate governing Poland: General Jaruzelski; General Siwicki, deputy defense minister; General Kiszczak, interior minister; Mr Obodowski and Mr Rakowski, who are deputy prime ministers; and Mr Olszowski, Mr Barcikowski and Mr Milewski (former interior minister), who are all three Central Committee secretaries. The church thinks that several of them, especially Mr Jaruzelski and Mr Barcikowski, want a political solution and are prepared to curb the most reactionary forces, which the coup d'etat has brought back to the front of the stage. It is therefore necessary to help these men, to give them and the country a "period of grace," to cite the expression used by somebody close to the Primate.

The value of those tactics will be known when the first leaks filter through about Saturday's meeting and when General Jaruzelski has delivered the program speech which he is to present to the Sejm 20 January.

Meanwhile the facts are that the Polish church is going through its most daunting trial since the end of the war, that there is strong enough resistance for it to have been necessary to arrest 1,274 people since 13 December, according to the official figures, and finally that the economic situation is placing the government in a very weak position.

When speaking to the foreign press on Saturday, Finance Minister Krzak and Mr Obodowski, one of the deputy prime ministers, stated that this year Poland should, in principle, repay $10 billion of the $28.5 billion it borrowed in hard currency. In addition it would require $1.5 billion every quarter to be able to import the materials industry needs. While repeating the propaganda statements on the increase in coal production (which is credible, since the miners are now working a 6-day week) and the "improvement in discipline," Mr Obodowski did not conceal the scope of the difficulties caused by the lack of raw materials. It is very probable that the workers in many enterprises are continuing to pretend to work, but there is not doubt that very many big factories can no longer produce anything for lack of materials.

In these conditions the Western economic and financial sanctions which the country is likely to have to face constitute a very real threat to the military government's stability. The paradox is that the military coup d'etat has made the West a full protagonist on the Polish political stage. The government spokesman was reduced to saying that Western economic pressures might spark off social troubles and delay the lifting of martial law.

LE FIGARO 'Relaxation'

PM131031 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Jan 82 p 3

[Berhard Margueritte dispatch: "First Meeting Between Glemp and Jaruzelski Since 'Martial Law'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- This is the first article since 13 December which has not had to undergo censorship. Censorship was in fact lifted Saturday and this is one of the signs of the relative relaxation observed in the country. The most important sign was the meeting Saturday between General Jaruzelski and Monsignor Glemp, primate of Poland. This followed a letter from the primate to the general in which Monsignor Glemp entreated the country's leader, whom he called in friendly fashion the "spokesman of renewal," not to introduce "practices from the past" and to release internees.

The simple fact that the meeting took place is, however, an important success for the authorities. In fact it shows that Monsignor Glemp has agreed to remove the preliminary conditions which he initially put forward regarding the holding of such a meeting. It confirms, if this was necessary, that the church's attitude remains balanced and moderate. It can be summed up in two elements: first, the demand for an end to martial law and the release of internees and, second, the desire to avoid everything which might postpone the realization of these objectives, for example, by indirectly reinforcing the positions of the "hardliners" hostile to General Jaruzelski.

At the same time, circles close to the episcopate, which says it now envisages the future "with cautious optimism," assert "that the primate would not have accepted the general's invitation if he had not had beforehand some assurances of the government's desire to take conciliatory [apaisant] decisions in the near future."

These are what the communique probably referred to when it mentioned "intentions tending toward normalization." The church's position is so strong that no long-term measures can be taken in the country without its support or, at least, its venevolent neutrality. In the short term the church alone can persuade Walesa to renew the dialogue with the government, on condition that the latter agrees to release the Solidarity chairman and the union's Presidium soon and also to allow the continuation of Solidarity, no doubt reduced to rhe role of a workers' trade union pure and simple, but keeping Walesa at its head.

Relief of the Military

There are other signs of relaxation. The telephones began to operate again yesterday in the big cities, and international air traffic resumes Monday. Deputy Premier Obodowski assured correspondents Saturday that no boycotting of or even malingering at work were being recorded and that, on the contrary, Labor discipline had improved greatly since 13 December. Obodowski agreed that this week groups of correspondents may visit plants and see for themselves what the situation is on the spot. He admitted that some enterprises had had to interrupt production at times for lack of raw materials, but he expressed satisfaction at the record figures for coal extraction (the miners are now working 45 hours a week).

The calm in "normalized" Poland is moreover emphasized by the progressive disappearance of the military patrols; the checkpoints are only in operation now in certain parts of Warsaw.

It is true that some artists and intellectuals have signed a declaration condemning martial law, and others will probably join in this appeal. But, in general, the Poles have resigned themselves to the situation as it is and are looking primarily to the future.

This reaction has been received as an "exquisite surprise" in government circles, which thought that the resistance would be much more serious and in particular, would last much longer. This is true to such an extent that one can sense the enormous relief of these circles, which would be greater still if the economic situation was not so worrying.

Deputy Premier Obodowski, whom government spokesman Urban described amusing as "the strong man of our weak economy," has in effect made no secret of the fact that the economy is in an alarming state.

The deputy premier emphasized with force that the government "will not abandon the path of socialist renewal." This will find expression mainly in the introduction of the economic reform, including the adoption of a system of choosing enterprise directors by competitive means. The reform will also include the necessary rise in prices, and "this painful operation will be accomplished."

In reply to questions about the declarations of loyalty and pledges to leave Solidarity, whose signature is being requested here or there, the deputy premier said that this only concerns civil servants, who have to promise to respect the Constitution and the special rights introduced by martial law and who cannot belong to a trade union because they would then be liable to become involved in a possible conflict (for example, the magistrates). He specified that "about 150 [une centaine et quelques dizaines]" civil servants (or 0.7 percent) have refused to sign this declaration.

It is obvious, come what may, that the development of the situation, both political and economic, will depend essentially on what happens within the party. Here a marked revival of activity is discernible. The meeting, last week, of Central Committee members divided into four groups (a meeting not mentioned in the press) seems to herald a plenum in the near future. A very important meeting of the Sejm will be held too, probably 19 and 20 January. General Jaruzelski (who according to certain rumors may soon go to Moscow) will present his programmatic speech there.

Already two regional first secretaries, the liberal Fiszbach in Gdansk and the "hardline" Zabinski in Katowice, have lost their positions.

They will be followed by others. These departures are moreover nothing surprising: It is precisely at Katowice (remember the Wujek mine drama) and in Gdansk that the troubles have been most serious since 13 December. Moreover General Jaruzelski is continuing a tactic employed at the ninth congress last July by reinforcing the party's centrist current and eliminating the liberal and dogmatic elements.

PAX CHAIRMAN CITED ON MILITARY TAKEOVER

PM130855 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Jan 82 p 10

[Unnamed LE MATIN envoy dispatch: "Secret Diary of a Visit To Betrayed Poland"]

[Excerpts] Five days in Gdansk, Five days in a sick city, paralyzed, gray with boredom and fear. Not one cafe or store open and difficulty in meeting people. Five days in which it was necessary to spend whole hours waiting in friends' apartments, without looking out of the window, to meet with those who wanted to send reports to the West. Of course it was out of the question to walk around the city and visit them in their homes as if nothing had happened. The militia are stupid but there must be efficient policemen in Poland who might follow a foreigner to find out whom he is visiting and why. Caution sometimes borders on paranoia. But at least these hours of waiting make it possible to make a few notes and to write a kind of holiday diary....

Wednesday, 30 December

By dint of hearing it repeated all day by all those with whom I met, I feel it is obvious.

In Gdansk, probably like the rest of Poland, everybody is convinced that "Ivan" -- the Russians -- is not merely pulling the strings from Moscow. Military advisers must be present on Polish territory. All the inhabitants knew that the Warsaw Pact chief of the General Staff was in Poland on the eve of the coup d'etat. But nobody has been able to collect irrefutable proof of the presence of Soviet soldiers in the operations to maintain order.

However, it seems that some officers wearing Polish uniform have difficulties in speaking that country's language. And this is the case at a fairly low level in the military hierarchy since, according to numerous witnesses, the tank chiefs have great difficulty in speaking Polish. Some of the inhabitants of Gdansk have radios with an FM 80-105 megaherz wavelength -- a model not used in Poland -- and have been able to intercept messages in Russian on that wavelength used for military communications.

It is highly probable that the Polish Army is heavily officered. The fraternization scenes outside the Lenin shipyards on 16 December prompted an immediate change in the tank units responsible for surveillance there. And according to very accurate witnesses, a soldier was executed in Gdansk on 28 December for refusing to obey orders. He was seen in the morgue with "his chest riddled with holes, as if he had been hit by a burst of machinegun fire." The witnesses only had time to notice his age -- 20 years -- because an officer immediately hid his identity card under a sheet.

Thursday, 31 December

The streets in Paris must be full of activity. I can picture the garlands, the sounding of automobile horns and the champagne put into the refrigerator for the New Year's Eve celebrations. In Gdansk there are no longer any people standing in line by this time. Everybody is shut up at home. "You know, Poland will certainly not be dancing tonight," Ryszard told me. "The curfew has indeed been lifted but there will be nobody in the street. And people will not be drinking alcohol.

First because it is too expensive but especially because nobody will have the heart to drink. I will spend the evening with my wife, her sister and husband. Nobody will dance: in any case you have to apply for special permission from the militia if you want to give a party."

Friday, 1 January

"Jaruzelski simply wanted to dissolve the PZPR. It was the Russians who prevented him from doing so. I have this information from a reliable source: It was Ryszard (Streiff) [as published; presumably Reiff intended] a member of the Polish Presidium [presumably meaning "State Council"] and chairman of the Catholic Commission Pax who told me that." A young student who came to see me this afternoon was able to go to Warsaw a few days after the coup d'etat where he managed to meet with him.

Ryszard (Streiff) told the student that at around midnight on Saturday, when he had already gone to bed, he was woken up by soldiers. They forced him to dress and attend an extraordinary session of the Polish State Council (collegial presidency) all of whose members met 30 minutes later. They took a vote giving full powers to the military shortly after 0100 hours on Sunday, in other words more than 1 hour after the start of the coup d'etat. The vote was unanimous aside from one vote, that of (Streiff) who voted against.

In any case, the student continued, "there was no point dissolving the party. Since the coup it no longer exists, there can only be a few leadership members left, that's all. Not one real Pole would agree to join it after what has happened.' Numerous witnesses are in fact reporting that party membership cards are being sent back en masse. For instance on 22 December, after the pacification of a factory in Gdynia, the workers who were still party members and the cadres who were PZPR members (often for career reasons) all tore up their cards and threw them in the trash cans in front of the militia who had just arrested them. Then they set fire to them. But it was not really a bonfire....

AFP ON TRIAL OF HUTA WORKERS, KOR MEMBER

NC121500 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (AFP) -- A Warsaw court cleared two Solidarity members and passed a suspended sentence on a third, on charges of organizing an illegal strike after the declaration of martial law.

The trial of the three, workers at the Huta steelworks in Warsaw, was packed by some 200 spectators, including fellow workers, some wearing the Solidarity badge crossed by a black bar as a sign of mourning, others copying Lech Walesa by wearing a miniature portrait of the Black Virgin of Czestochowa.

Also present at the trial, which ended yesterday, were a number of actors and Polish intellectuals who have made every effort to attend trials to show their support for the workers.

The court was presided by Judge Andrzej Lewandowski, considered loyal to the regime, assisted by two women judges. There were four defense lawyers, one of whom was Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, a deputy and member of the parliamentary commission on national affairs and justice.

Principal accused Karol Szadurski, president of the "Solidarity" section at the Huta factory, was given a 19-months jail term, suspended for three years and was fined 3,000 zlotys ($37.50). The court found that he had organized a referendum which showed that 80 per cent of workers at the plant favoured a strike.

But the court also found attenuating circumstances in the Solidarity leader's original efforts to persuade his colleagues not to stop work.

After a 90-minute deliberation, the court also ruled that charges against the other two accused -- both deputies of Mr Szadurski -- had not been proved, a decision applauded by the public.

The prosecution claimed that the Huta Warszawa strike cost the Polish economy 10 million zlotys ($125,000), and had called for sentences of seven, six and four years respectively for the three accused.

But the defense maintained that the accused had carried out union activities only at the request of the management, who had asked them to try to dissuade their colleagues from striking. The eventual strike was due to pressure from the steelworkers themselves, the defence said.

Mr Szadurski said his sole objective had been to defend factory personnel from the risk of death. Co-defendant Lech Sokolorski added: "It was a question of avoiding what happened at Gdansk in December 1970 (a reference to the food riots in the Baltic ports in which scores of people were killed, although the official figure of deaths was put at 28).

It was the second time since the proclamation of martial law that members of "Solidarity" have been cleared by the Warsaw court. Last week four union representatives of the FSO auto factory at Zeran, a northern suburb of Warsaw, were released for lack of proof.

A French photographer Philippe Boudin -- in Poland with a visa which does not allow him to carry out professional activities -- was ejected from the Solidarity trial for attempting to take photographs. He was given 48 hours to leave the country.

Meanwhile, in an adjoining courtroom, the trial was continuing of workers from the Ursus tractor factory and of KOR [Social Self Defense Committee] Jan Jozef Lipski, who had been present at the time of the Ursus strike. But guards prevented access to the trial.

SWISS WORKERS REPORT PRESENCE OF SOVIET SOLDIERS

AU302025 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Unattributed interview with two unidentified Swiss citizens who had hauled goods to Katowice, Poland, and have arrived in Vienna today -- recorded]

[Text] On our trip from the GDR to Poland we met soldiers in the Legnica area near Wroclaw. At first we met them on the road where they were coming in several trucks and jeeps. They were Russian soldiers. This was clearly visible from the license plates, from the Cyrillic alphabet and also in part from the escorting military vehicles which carried Russian-language inscriptions and passed our vehicles. Subsequently, helicopters passed us, escorting us for a short stretch and then turning off while new ones kept coming from all sides.

Here is perhaps another experience: When we stayed over night the day before yesterday, I woke up at 0600 and chanced to look out the window into the streets. I noticed that a few people were already queuing up in front of a store. That at 0600.

At 0900 we still were in that city and there were some 50 people queuing up already -- there had been some 20 at 0600 -- the queue grew rather fast and the shop was still closed. It was a butcher's shop and the shelves were empty. We looked around the city and saw the queues everywhere. But we also noted that people carried milk and bread in their bags.

The people also told us they have enough coupons but they cannot collect food for them. It is very difficult to cash these coupons, they said. It is very difficult to eat these coupons, because they do not taste very good, they said. They could eat mountains of these coupons, because they cannot cash them.

BRIEFS

LIMITED TEXTBOOK PUBLISHING -- School and educational publishers are preparing only about 20 new school textbook titles for the new school year 1982-83. This is very few. The publishers have to catch up on a backlog. They are about 9 million book copies short of fulfilling last year's plan. Such a large backlog cannot be made up without help from other publishers and printers. It would seem that in the present situation the printing of school textbooks should be given due priority over all other publications. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Jan 82 LD]

SZCZECIN SCHOOL NAMES -- Many of the names given to educational establishments in Szczecin Voivodship refer to the struggle for national and social liberation, to revolutionary movements and to the armed efforts of the Polish People's Army. Gen Karol Swierczewski has become the most popular patron: seven primary schools and one grammar school [liceum ogolnoksztalcy] bear his name. Five primary and (?semi-professional) schools have been given the name of Tadeusz Kosciuszko. Second Lieutenant Emilia Gierc has been chosen as their patroness by two schools in Szczecin, and her name is also borne by a ship of the fishing schools' group in Swinoujscie. (?Three) schools assumed the name of the Polish Army's 1st Army. Nine schools bear the names of Polish kings; five of these have assumed the name of Boleslaw Chrobry. Five schools bear the name of the hero of Westerplatte, Maj Henryk Sucharski. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 4 Jan 82 LD]

COAL EXTRACTION -- The Ministry of Mining and Power Supply reports that last Saturday miners extracted over 559,000 tons of coal. That is 30,000 tons more than on 2 January. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82 LD]

MARITIME FREIGHT -- Polish Steamship Company carried 25 million tons of freight last year, thereby considerably exceeding the plan. The plan for hard currency inflow was also overfulfilled. Polish ocean lines closed the year well, having transported almost 5 million tons of freight, fulfilling the plan 105 percent. The decline in Polish foreign trade freight was more than made up for by transit transportation and transportation between foreign ports. Polish ocean lines earned more foreign currency than in 1980; its foreign currency balance was, likewise, better than in 1980. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Jan 82 LD]

COMMENTARIES SCORE NATO DECISION ON POLAND

Sundic Comments 12 Jan

LD121938 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The 1-day meeting of Atlantic pact foreign ministers held in Brussels, which was devoted to the situation in Poland, was, as expected, marked by a test of strength between the United States and its West European allies. The first analyses of the measures taken against Poland and the Soviet Union demonstrate that the views of the United States prevailed. The United States fought for a strong censure of martial law in Poland, as well as criticism of Soviet support for General Jaruzelski. Frankly, this was to be expected. It was also expected that the West European allies of the United States would support President Reagan's sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. However, the West European countries, in their criticism of martial law in Poland, went one step further in relations to the standpoint of the 10, that is, the European Community [EC]. This time, with the exception of Greece, there was a rapprochement between West Europe and the United States.

The U.S. allies also took it upon themselves to carry out certain economic sanctions against both Poland and the Soviet Union. All credits to Poland will be suspended, apart from food aid, as will the talks on postponing Polish debts this year. Similar steps will also be taken in relation to the Soviet Union, and each member of the Atlantic pact will be left to decide which restrictions to introduce in economic relations with the Soviet Union. It is true that it cannot at all be said that West Europe will do as much as the United States would like, for this is impossible in practice. However, the fact that the U.S. allies have agreed that economic relations with the Soviet Union cannot remain the same will thus produce a cooling of relations between West Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Atlantic pact ministers repeated their demands to Poland -- which were also made at a meeting of EC ministers -- that martial law should be lifted, all those detained should be released and a dialogue with the church and the Solidarity trade union should be renewed. Nevertheless, regardless of how severe the political formulations on the situation in Poland seem, the Atlantic pact has not closed the gate on contacts with the East, nor will it do so unless there is a military intervention. That is why the communique states that an intervention might cause unforeseeable consequences in international relations, which in practice means that martial law can be tolerated in Poland as long as nothing worse happens.

The decisions of the NATO foreign ministers should also be considered from the point of view of interbloc rivalry, that is, their propaganda value. Despite everything that is said in the Brussels meeting document, it is unlikely that all this will be carried out. West Europe's interests in the East are so great -- first and foremost the interests of the FRG -- that it is difficult to imagine that West German capital will renounce them. It is quite certain that, regardless of the satisfaction expressed, Haig himself left Brussels with such feelings. Therefore, the facade of unity of the Atlantic pact is one thing, and the real interests of each member country are (?another). Even the U.S. press confirms that there are cracks in relations between the United States and West Europe which cannot be filled.

POLITIKA Attacks Decisions

LD122208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade daily POLITIKA in its tomorrow's number has sharp words to say about NATO sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union and warns that these measures have struck "a heavy blow on an already visibly shaken detente".

"It is too evident that the planned measures will unavoidably increase the enormous hardships of the Poles", Djordje Radenkovic, POLITIKA's commentator points out.

"How can a rough increase in bloc pressure in reply to bloc pressure from the other side-grant a 'democratic renewal' to that suffering country?", wonders POLITIKA and considers it as this kind of international moves "whose real sense and practical effects are different from the intentions proclaimed and the arguments used".

"The Washington which stubbornly protects military dictatorial regimes in Latin America has not much of a moral alibi to be horrified at the military rule in Warsaw", POLITIKA writes and underlines that the state of emergency in Poland does not offer "genuine possibilities for solving Poland's and PUWP's dramatic problems".

"A sharp U.S. line" won a victory over being on one's guard, reservations and realist considerations felt by some Western European allies the newspaper thinks and cautions that this may serve as a welcome cue to dogmatic forces and ideas on the other side.

"Something that estranges the world from a steadier peace and quietness does not serve the cause of true democracy and human freedoms", POLITIKA emphasizes, concluding that the world needs "a universal, rational and patient effort to build up a climate of international understanding and peace which is the best climate for liberty to make progress."

Communique Analyzed

LD121318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- The NATO Ministerial Council last night decided to suspend all credits to Poland except those for food purchases, and stop talks on the way of repayment of Polish debts in this year.

A communique issued after the meeting says that all members will consider possibilities for introduction of new restrictions on the movement of Soviet and Polish diplomats and other restrictions for their diplomatic missions and organizations in the West. The same conclusion also relates to the possible reduction of scientific and technical activities and to nonrenewal of trade agreements with Poland.

At this special meeting, convened at Washington's insisting the USSR was accused of "active support to the present repressive measures in Poland by which the process of renewal is stopped in it".

In the opinion of observers in Brussels: By convening the meeting Washington completed the impression of pressures to which Europeans were exposed in order to accept steps against Poland and the USSR. It is also considered that criticism and accusations almost without precedent were stated at the meeting.

The ministers demanded from Poland almost as an ultimatum, to "lift at once martial law, release all the arrested and resume dialogue with the church and with the Solidarity trade union.

Last night NATO made it plain that after the Polish events "economic relations with the USSR cannot remain the same" and that all member countries will reconsider them already in coming days. What is meant here is first of all, restrictions on imports from the USSR, reduction of Soviet commercial offices and suspension of crediting of sale of commodities to the Soviet Union.

All U.S. allies, except Greece, supported the economic sanctions which President Reagan imposed against the USSR.

The Greek minister took exception also to those stands in the communique which attack East European socialist systems. The communique accuses not only Poland and the USSR, but also all East European regimes, blaming them for being unyielding to changes indispensable for fulfilling legitimate expectations of their peoples".

STAMBOLIC RETURNS FROM IRAQ; TALKS CITED

Stambolic Talks Reported

LD121410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 12 Jan 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Iraq expect that the seventh non-aligned summit, to be held in Baghdad later this year, will further consolidate the Movement of Non-Alignment as an independent and inevitable factor of political relations.

This point was stressed during a meeting here yesterday evening between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic, who is on an official visit to Iraq. President Husayn informed the visitor about the host country's preparations for the summit.

The necessity of enhancing the solidarity and common actions among the non-aligned countries and the need for these countries to deal with mutual disputes by peaceful means were pointed out during the talks.

Experience shows that a lack of efforts to settle these disputes opens the door to bloc influence and rivalries.

The Yugoslav side epxressed the wish for a peaceful termination of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and for seeking just solutions to controversial issues. This would be in the interest of both countries and would contribute towards stability throughout the region.

President Husayn is understood to have explained the Iraqi view of the conflict and expressed the readiness of Baghdad to join in peace-seeking efforts by way of negotiation or peace actions.

Husayn and Stambolic assessed the world situation as globally deteriorating, and international relations as aggravating. They pointed to the need for active endeavours and activity of the Movement of Non-Alignment for an improvement of the world situation.

Saddam Husayn and Petar Stambolic noted the very high level reached in Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation in the political and economic fields. They likewise assessed the two countries' cooperation on the international level and within the Movement of Non-Alignment.

The two countries' resolve to further improve their cooperation and make it more comprehensive and longlasting was reaffirmed in talks. Husayn and Stambolic expressed pleasure at the role played by Yugoslav enterprises in the implementation of development plans and rapid economic transformation of Iraq.

This rapprochement between Yugoslav and Iraq is also conducive to a strenthening of the Movement of Non-Alignment, it was stated. That is why Yugoslav-Iraqi relations may serve as an example to other countries.

Stambolic Statement on Return

AU130904 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Statement by Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, on his return from an official and friendly visit to Iraq on 12 January -- recorded]

[Text] Our visit to the friendly country of Iraq has come at a time when the level of our economic relations has reached such heights that it has been necessary to meet and together examine the problems that have arisen and to seach for possibilities to further advance and expand these relations. Let me say only that the trade relations between our two countries are at a very enviable level. Last year trade amounted to 41 billion. Last year alone we increased our exports by 75 percent as compared with the previous year.

Secondly, Iraq enjoys strong and very rapid economic development. They are using their great natural wealth, the large oil resources, to pull their country out of colonial backwardness and turn it into a very progressive state. We were able to see this ourselves. Even under war conditions, Baghdad looks like a big building site. Under these conditions, opportunities have been created for our work organizations to participate in the construction of industrial, agricultural, building and other projects.

I will not present figures here, but I wish to say that (?a good illustration) of the level and volume of our participation is the 15,000 to 16,000 of our workers in Iraq. They are chiefly highly skilled and skilled workers. We have had an opportunity to talk with them. They are exerting themselves on the tasks they have. They are working under difficult war conditions. I must say that we were proud when we heard our friends' assessments of their work and the results they are achieving.

I wish to say that their security situation has been our constant concern and preoccupation since the beginning of the war. Here upon returning I wish to recommend to all our work organizations in Iraq that they should do their best to complete their tasks on time.

We visited Iraq at a time when positive and extensive preparations are beginning for the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement to be held in Baghdad in September. This summit will be held under these circumstances of deteriorating relations in the world, under conditions when certain problems are increasing among nonaligned countries while, on the other hand, pressures are exerted against the Nonaligned Movement. The seventh summit must work hard so that these problems will begin to be solved.

We had very friendly and sincere, frank talks on all these problems with our hosts. We had talks with President Saddam Husayn. We had exhaustive talks. We also had talks with his vice chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim. Today we had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan. Comrades Vrhovec, Zvone Dragan and Kadijevic also had very exhaustive and very concrete talks on problems with officials responsible for these affairs in the Iraqi Government.

All in all, I wish to say that they received us in a friendly fashion, manifesting the relations which exist between our two countries.

Dragan Talks Reported

LD121900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- Both sides are satisfied with the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq in the fields of electric power industry, transport and telecommunications. This feeling was voiced at the talks Zvone Dragan, vice-president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, has had with Sa'dun Ghaydan, Iraqi minister of transport and communications, and Tahir at-Tawfiq, Iraqi minister of industry and minerals.

Successful cooperation between the two countries in these fields includes the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in designing and building many economic development projects in Iraq, it was emphasized at the talks.

There exist all conditions for Yugoslav-Iraqi economic cooperation to further deepen, it was asserted at the talks. Zvone Dragan is accompanying Petar Stambolic, vice-president of the presidency of Yugoslavia, on his visit to Iraq now.

This morning, vice-president Stambolic saw the building site of the future Baghdad Congress Center in which a nonaligned summit is to take place in September this year. He is to end his official visit to Iraq today.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES IMF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AU122018 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has had talks with (Jacques Pollack), executive director of the IMF. It was noted that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IMF is developing successfully. Views were also exchanged on the program of economic stabilization measures in Yugoslavia and the IMF support for this program.

FEC PRESIDENT DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES CREDIT POLICY

LD081406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Titograd, 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's credit and monetary policy this year will not be adjusted to some new situations but will be geared to the policy of economic stabilization.

This was stated by Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic during talks with high-ranking officials of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro.

After a 3-day tour of the Republic, Djuranovic stressed that social responsibility in relation to the implementation of the basic tasks of economic stabilization had been considerably heightened. He pointed out that unutilized reserves still existed for reducing spendings at all levels of the administration.

LCY RESOLUTION COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION 8 JAN

LD082340 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The commission for drafting the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress met in Belgrade today, with Dr Dusan Dragosavac in the chair. The meeting discussed the draft document entitled "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, International Cooperation on an Equal Footing and Socialism in the World."

During an exhaustive exchange of views, members of the commission made several suggestions and proposals on the preparation of the final text of the resolution, which will be sent to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and then presented for public discussion. This document, it was stated, should comprise a complete review of attitudes and orientations of the LCY on international issues.

In the draft resolution, it was found at the session, the guiding idea is the League of Communists' concern for and involvement in disarmament, preservation, restraining bloc rivalries, and efforts to revive detente and to create the conditions needed to restore international trust in relations between nations and states in the political and economic spheres. In this context, particular attention was paid to the introduction of the new international economic order.

It was reaffirmed at today's session that the policy of non-alignment is the backbone of the LCY's orientation. It was stressed that the role of nonaligned countries is growing stronger in the complex international situation, which is growing more and more acute owing to the growing confrontation between the great powers, their rivalry and the creation of fresh crisis flashpoints. This makes it all the more important that the policy and Movement of Nonalignment should be active in the world as the protagonists of the idea of and initiators of the action aimed at fundamentally changing the system of international political and economic relations on democratic, more equitable and progressive foundations.

Much was said during the debate about the development of socialism as a social process, which is spreading in the world both as a practice and as a sociopolitical movement.

The draft resolution pays particular attention to the socialization of Yugoslav foreign policy and on this question, too, the commission adopted an attitude which will be an integral part of the resolution of the LCY's international relations.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES FRUGALITY

LD082148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- Thriftiness in spending social means is singled out in Yugoslavia this year as one of the important preconditions for making a success of the policy of economic stabilization.

The need of frugality has not yet, however, come into the mind of many people, it was warned at a meeting of a body of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance, Yugoslavia's nation-wide mass political organization. The Presidency of the Socialist Alliance is to deal with this subject, in view of its importance, at a session toward this month's end.

Investments were singled out today as the main field in which high savings could be made. Too high and irrational investments are one of the serious causes of present disturbances in Yugoslavia's economic courses, it was said. Some projects of unjustified value are still being erected -- despite all measures taken to the contrary.

In the past ten or so years, investments have accounted for some 40 percent of Yugoslavia's national income. Already last year, certain restrictions in this field were taken since it was evaluated that to set aside so high sums is too much even for much more developed countries. A further slowdown in investments -- by (?6) percent in real terms -- has been planned this year.

Frugality should cover all fields of society life, it is also being insisted. For instance, a rational consumption of oil has already given some effects and, consequently, less oil was imported last year than in the preceding year. This year, oil consumption has been planned at an approximately same amount as in 1971.

Frugality is a must also when it comes to public expenditures, social services and welfare funds, including the federal budget.

Frequent absenteeism is also to blame. Of about 6,000,000 Yugoslavs with jobs, some 350,000 are absent daily. Or 550,000 tons of bread is thrown off to rubbish yearly, although Yugoslavia still has to import wheat.

Drives for recycling such wastes and secondary raw materials as iron, paper, glass bottles and the like are also underway, but they still fail to give desired effects, judging by the socialist alliance as their organizer. The local press and other mass information media (?recalls) examples of some of wastes useful for recycling being imported from abroad instead of being gathered at home.

This is why at all levels of authority is insisted that stabilization programmes at enterprises, institutions, municipalities and regions should include frugality programmes as a must.

HERLJEVIC DECORATES MILITIAMEN KILLED IN KOSOVO

AU121358 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 81 p 5

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today, Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, received the parents and other relatives of the five militiamen who were killed during the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo last spring and presented them with the decorations with which the SFRY Presidency posthumously bestowed on the dead militiamen.

Addressing the relatives of the late militiamen Ibrahim Abazi, Vojo Tubic, Muhamet Seljmanaj, Salih Hasanovic and Milanko Pejovic, Herljevic said that since the liberation, over 2,000 members of the security service organs lost their lives in defending the revolution and the achievements of socialist building from the attacks of the class enemy. Herljevic expressed the deep condolences and great gratitude and respect of the entire community for the relatives of the late militiamen for bringing them up and educating them as fearless fighters in defending brotherhood, unity and togetherness and the territorial integrity and security of our socialist self-managing community.

After presenting the decorations, Herljevic and his associates held a long, cordial conversation with the relatives of the late militiamen, who expressed their gratitude for the assistance and constant concern to lessen their grief and help them overcome difficulties.

POLITIKA EKSPRES COMMENTS ON RISING COSTS

AU101701 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 10 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The topic of the week in POLITIKA EKSPRES is price subsidies, or more precisely, the abolition of subsidies for some goods which, despite the price freeze, has at the very beginning of the year renewed the (erosion of) the standard of living. In an article entitled "We Have Reached the Very Bottom of the Pocket," POLITIKA EKSPRES says:

Stressing the fact that the fall in the standard of living is not accompanied by dissatisfaction expressed in a stormy way is in itself no guarantee for social peace in the year ahead. The fall in the standard of living cannot continue indefinitely and the breaking point cannot be shifted without limit, the paper stresses. A guarantee that this will not happen lies not merely in social policy but above all in a sound economic policy.

SERBIAN LOCAL LCY ORGANIZATION EXPELS MEMBERS

AU121204 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 81 p 5

[Veljkovic report]

[Summary] Leskovac, 17 Dec -- The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo were also reflected in Bujanovac Commune in which Albanians, Serbs, Romanies and members of other peoples and nationalities live and work. In the process of ideopolitical differentiation 67 members of the League of Communists in the commune were expelled. While 9 members were given the last warning before expulsion. Five members of the League of Communists were given prison sentences. Several more expelled members of the League of Communists will be tried. This was stated by Zejnulah Ramadani, president of the Conference of the League of Communists organization in Bujanovoc Commune.

Ramadani also said that ideopolitical measures will be taken against all those members who erred as regards the norms of party work or who solidarized with the counterrevolution in Kosovo or kept silent. The process of ideopolitical differentiation does not mean only expulsion from the League of Communists, but also it implies a comprehensive examintion of the behavior of all those members of the League of Communists and citizens who took an opportune attitude toward the developments in Kosovo.

Since most of the expelled members of the League of Communists were teachers, Ramadani said that it was suggested that certain teachers who had been expelled from the League of Communists should also be dismissed from work. Thus far, 24 teachers have been expelled from the League of Communists and 11 of them are still working.

The basic organizations of the League of Communists in Muhovac and Veliki Trnovac were dissolved because they were not mature and ideopolitically capable of further work and activity.

RILINDJA ON DISTURBANCES AT PRISTINA UNIVERSITY

AU121950 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Unattributed report "Public Order and Peace Were Disturbed"]

[Text] Public order and peace were disturbed at the student center in Pristina on 6 January 1982 at 2215. Students from dormitories No 1,2,3, and 4 and from the student huts [barak] came out onto the terraces and near the windows (those in huts came to the entryway) and on this occasion whistling and shouts were heard, while bottles and jars were thrown from some windows.

From the terrace of the fifth floor of Dormitory No 1 an explosive was thrown in the direction of the establishment where the central heating boilers are located. Another explosive was thrown, but it is not known from where.

At one time the students were heard to be calling "spies, spies," but it is not known at whom these calls were directed.

During this time, all the supervising teachers were in the dormitories on various floors, where they intervened. The porters and guards were also in their places.

All this happened after someone fired two or three shots in the air from the building opposite the dormitories. After 10 to 15 minutes, normal peace was restored, the Presidium of the Kosovo University League of Communists Action Conference announced yesterday.

KOSOVO EXTENDS, ABOLISHES SOME SUBSIDIES ON FOOD

AU111659 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 82 p 12

[R.B. report]

[Text] Pristina, 7 Jan -- At its session today, the Kosovo Executive Council (Riza Sapundziju in the chair) extended the validity of the decision on subsidies on the prices of milk and bread. At the same time, it was decided to continue subsidies on flour until 30 June, but as of tomorrow, according to the Executive Council's decision, the subsidies on edible oil and broilers will be abolished.

Since today's decision on abolishing subsidies on these foodstuffs will influence the further increase in the costs of living, the Kosovo Executive Council has obliged the pertinent organs to prepare draft measures so as to protect the standard of living, particularly of low-income workers. The need was particularly pointed out to take certain measures in the field of children's allowances, social benefits and other kinds of assistance.

The influence of overtime and work for special fees on the employment policy in the province was also discussed. It was concluded that there are great reserves in this respect for increasing the number of employed and for alleviating this problem.

The council also gave permission to the Termika work organization of Ljubljana to use the resources from the federal fund for the underdeveloped regions to build a production-assembly plant in Pristina.

BORBA REPORTS KOSOVO AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

AU091723 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 81 p 2

[M. Daci article: "Development of Kosovo; and Finally Agriculture Has Its Turn"]

[Summary] Although the conditions for agricultural production in Kosovo are very favorable, this important economic branch was not promoted according to its real opportunities. The neglect in producing more food has caused problems both in rural areas as well as in towns, which were unable to absorb and employ everyone that migrated from rural areas to towns. It was only after the spring counterrevolutionary developments were the mistakes seen in relation to the villages and agriculture.

According to statistical data, Kosovo now produces 50 percent of the food needed to feed its population. Experts claim that without any great efforts and costs Kosovo can greatly increase its production of wheat, corn, industrial crops, meat, milk and wool.

The Kosovo medium-term development plan, which should be adopted by the end of the year, envisages that agricultural production should increase at an annual rate of 5.7 percent. Thus, in 1985, Kosovo agriculture should produce 310,000 tons of wheat, 345,000 tons of corn, 161,500 tons of sugar beets, 12,000 tons of sunflower seeds and 4,500 tons of tobacco. The overall production of vegetables should total 270,000 tons. In 1985, Kosovo should produce 52,000 tons of fruit and 79,000 tons of grapes. In 1985, it is also planned to produce 45,000 tons of meat and 265 million liters of milk.